

FBIS

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ASEAN-EEC MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE VIEWED

Kampuchea Proposal

BK090357 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Oct 81 p 3

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Excerpt] London -- The five-member ASEAN countries will propose that the joint statement to be issued at the end of the third ASEAN-EEC ministerial conference in London Oct 13-14 stress the "legitimate security concerns of ALL [printed in boldface] states of the region" and that all parties concerned must provide "necessary guarantees" to ensure Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and neutral status, highly-informed diplomatic sources told the NATION yesterday.

The forthcoming ASEAN-EEC joint statement is expected to reiterate the support for Resolutions No 34/22 and No 35/6 on the situation in Kampuchea, endorsed overwhelmingly by the United Nations. A draft statement being prepared for the meeting next week in London reaffirms the two regional groupings' "commitment to the search of world peace, international cooperation and understanding, economic development, social justice, human rights and the principle of the UN Charter."

The meeting is expected to concentrate on Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The working draft for the meeting, obtained exclusively by the NATION here yesterday, also pays homage to the "commendable work performed by the international relief agencies in the UN emergency relief programme inside Kampuchea," but notes that the root of the problems are "political" in nature -- the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. Concern will also be expressed over the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and support the European council's proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan. "It would offer a constructive way forward for a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan," the ASEAN's working draft says.

Diplomatic sources said that both ASEAN and EEC ministers would adopt a similar stand on political issues during the conference. But ASEAN ministers are interested in the economic field this time while their European counterparts appear to want to stress politics. "We want a political meeting," a high-ranking European diplomat told the NATION, referring to the ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting due to take place in London next Tuesday and Wednesday. "We want to talk about economic matters," a senior Thai diplomat said.

Trade Proposal

BK090422 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Oct 81 p 11

[By Jacques Bekaert, NATION roving editor]

[Text] Brussels -- ASEAN foreign ministers will be pressing their EEC counterparts in their meeting next week in London and Brussels for "more favourable treatment to the ASEAN region" in their trade dealings. The ASEAN ministers will be calling upon the European Economic Community (EEC) to refrain from "imposing additional levy on vegetable oils" and other tariffs.

A working draft statement worked out by ASEAN, and obtained exclusively by the NATION yesterday, underscores the ASEAN countries' concern over the "increasing protectionist measures adopted by developed countries." The ASEAN draft statement calls for the "rejection of such a policy." The draft statement notes: "The enlargement of the EEC should not adversely affect nor diminish the export of ASEAN commodities and manufactured goods into the enlarged EEC market."

The ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting is scheduled to take place Oct 13-14 in London. The venue would then be moved to Brussels the following day. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will represent Thailand in the meeting.

Asked to comment on the upcoming meeting, Thai ambassador to Belgium and head of mission to the EEC, M.R. Thep Thewakun, told the NATION: "More and more people in Southeast Asia recognize the value of the friendship and the goodwill we enjoy with the European Community. It is a gesture of goodwill on the part of EEC to pay attention to the daily problems of our countries. That in itself is very valuable because we feel we will need the help of Europe to improve the quality of life in Southeast Asia." M.R. Thep added: "We welcome the way the EEC has taken interest in the problems of Indochina, for instance. We are grateful for European support towards ASEAN's stand on Kampuchea. On the other hand, it is hard to understand why EEC has paid only lipservice to the concept of free trade which is so essential to the development and political stability of Asia."

An ASEAN diplomat in London told the NATION: "It's fine for the European countries to praise political stability in Southeast Asia but, at the same time, in our daily dealings with EEC, we are faced with incredible redtape. What we want to know is how serious Europe is about free trade."

The ASEAN draft statement prepared for the upcoming ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting reflects some of the present economic problems between the two regional groupings. Part of the draft statement says: "ASEAN requests the commission of the European Communities to look into the possibility of providing more favourable treatment to the ASEAN region...."

EEC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE TIES WITH ASEAN

BK080945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0336 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Singapore, 8 Oct (AFP) -- Trade between the Southeast Asian regional grouping ASEAN and the European Economic Community (EEC) remains very much in ASEAN's favour despite allegations that the EEC is extremely protectionist, and prospects for ASEAN-EEC trade are excellent, provided a genuine effort is made to reduce some of the impediments, said Mr. John Hansen, head of the EEC delegation for South and Southeast Asia.

He said that over the last 3 years exports from the 5 member countries of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) had grown at a steady 28 percent per year, while EEC exports to ASEAN increased 21 percent per year. This means that ASEAN's surplus on trade with the EEC rose from \$684 million in 1977 to \$2,226.5 million last year. Mr. Hansen was speaking on the second and last day of the 2-day conference here on "New Business Opportunities in the Eighties: ASEAN," organised by Times Conferences.

He dismissed ASEAN criticism of EEC's trading policies, saying that as far as possible the EEC had upheld its liberal principles. If the community had been cautious in its approach, this was primarily because of the current adverse economic situation, he said. Mr. Hansen warned that this year the EEC would "run a current account deficit of about \$40,000 million compared with a modest surplus for the United States and a modest deficit for Japan. Obviously, in such a situation, demand must be expected to fall off. "It would therefore be unwise of exporters to the community to expect that they could continue to experience growth rates greatly in excess of what domestic producers can achieve with a shrinking home market and from exports to other, and in principle, mostly less liberal, markets abroad," he said.

Mr. Hansen's remarks touched off an editorial in BUSINESS TIMES today which wondered if "the ASEAN rampage against protectionism and protectionist countries may have been overdone somewhat." "We cannot but concede that the EC measures have not done much damage to the balance of trade between ASEAN and the EEC," said the paper, which suggested that "ASEAN, in its zeal to clamp down protectionism and censure protectionistic countries, should in all fairness look elsewhere."

The newspaper said that while much criticism had been flung at the EEC, "very much less has been said of the United States and Japanese barriers against imports."

Other topics touched on during the final day of the conference included the ASEAN car project, and China trade. Gopinath Pillai, general manager of the Singapore semi-state trade organisation Intraco, said the ASEAN car would be assembled in one of the largest markets, either Indonesia, the Philippines or Malaysia, but the choice had not yet been made.

In a discussion on problems and prospects of trade with China, Miss Melinda Liu, Beijing bureau chief of NEWSWEEK INTERNATIONAL, said she expected Singapore to be the chief beneficiary of increased China trade with ASEAN. She said Singapore stood to benefit from China's emphasis on oil and transport development, although Hong Kong was also well placed to play a role in the great oil race. Miss Liu said that China would soon have to invite bidding for drilling rights in two of her promising offshore fields, either later this year or early next year, because its onshore production had stagnated and even declined. The country had also begun to rely heavily on oil imports to push through its modernisation drive, she said.

SONODA PROPOSES WORKING-LEVEL TALKS WITH USSR

OW090128 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Copenhagen, Oct 8 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda called Thursday [as received] for the early holding of working-level talks between Japan and the Soviet Union when he met with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firiyubin in Moscow.

The foreign minister met with the Soviet officials for some 45 minutes at the Moscow airport during a refueling stop on his way to Cairo via Copenhagen to attend Saturday's state funeral for slain Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. He proposed to Firiyubin that the talks be held at the equal initiative of both sides. Firiyubin replied only that he will transmit Sonoda's proposal to Gromyko.

Sonoda said the first working-level talks held in May 1979 through his proposal were highly evaluated both within and outside Japan.

Firiyubin sounded out Sonoda's views on his meeting held with Gromyko in New York. The foreign minister replied that he asked both Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to hold detailed talks on disarmament and arms limitation. Sonoda said he told Gromyko Japan and the Soviet Union differ in views on some bilateral problems, but added that consultations should be held.

SONODA HOLDS MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS IN CAIRO

Meeting With Begin, Others

OW110533 Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, Oct 10 (KYODO) -- Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin told Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda here Saturday that his country was strongly determined to continue peace negotiations with Egypt despite the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. He added that he and Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, who is expected to succeed As-Sadat as president, have agreed in views on the need for peace in the Middle East. Begin also told Sonoda that Israel will conduct the autonomy negotiations from October 25 as originally scheduled, indicating there is no change in Israel's policy on Mideast peace.

Sonoda and Begin met on Saturday afternoon after the state funeral for Sadat. This was the first time that a Japanese government leader had met with the Israeli prime minister.

Japanese sources said Sonoda explained to Begin Japan's position on the Middle East and revealed the recognition by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) of Israel's right of survival as necessary for Mideast peace. He also said Israel should recognize the right of self-determination of the Palestinians.

The sources said Begin told Sonoda he understands the good intentions of the foreign minister. He said, however, it is not necessary for Israel to have the PLO recognize its right to survive.

On Middle East peace following the death of As-Sadat, Sonoda said the whole responsibility for peace rests on Begin and asked the prime minister to exert further efforts in the future.

Begin referred to the scheduled visit to Japan from Monday of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and said it is not good to hold talks with a person who declared the death of President as-Sadat as a "good joke." Begin apparently was referring to 'Arafat's statement in Beijing in which he "welcomed" the death of As-Sadat. Begin thus expressed regret on the talks with 'Arafat planned by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sonoda. The foreign minister replied that he and Suzuki are not meeting with 'Arafat to give encouragement to him, and added it does not mean Japan is planning to recognize the PLO.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Begin invited Suzuki and Sonoda to visit Israel, but the Japanese sources said Sonoda did not give a definite reply.

Sonoda also met separately on Saturday afternoon with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Egypt, and acting Egyptian President Sufi Abu Talib and exchanged views on the post-As-Sadat Middle East situation. At the meeting with 'Ali, Sonoda requested that Egypt continue taking the policy adopted by As-Sadat and said Japan will cooperate with the new Egyptian administration as much as possible in such sectors and economic cooperation. 'Ali told Sonoda that Egypt will endeavor to realize the Camp David agreements. Talib also expressed the same views. Both 'Ali and Talib revealed Egypt's intention to continue peace negotiations based on the Camp David accords.

Sonoda was scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Egyptian Vice President Mubarak on Sunday.

Following his meetings with Begin and the Egyptian leaders on Saturday, Sonoda told reporters that he obtained the impression that Begin wanted to conduct peace talks in earnest. He said Begin's attitude in respect to the PLO was firm.

The foreign minister said Japan's Mideast policy as well as its policy toward the PLO remained unchanged. He believed it was still too early for Japan to act as a mediator between the PLO and Israel.

Further on Talks With Begin

OW120839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, Oct 12 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said here Monday Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin seemed to have softened his stand on the Palestinian autonomy issue, key part of the current Egypt-Israel peace negotiations.

"I have a feeling that the peace talks will move ahead despite the death of President as-Sadat," Sonoda said in an interview with KYODO news service.

Sonoda said if the peace negotiations produce agreement on Palestinian autonomy, Egypt and other moderate Arab countries can promote their dialogue. "There are indications that Egypt and Saudi Arabia have already started talking to each other," Sonoda said without elaboration. The United Arab Emirates was said to have sent a secret mission to the funeral, Sonoda added. He said whether Egypt can improve its relations with Saudi Arabia will depend on the result of the autonomy talks.

"I said to Prime Minister Begin," Sonoda went on, "that his deep consideration is called for now more than ever. In the past, President as-Sadat and Premier Begin assumed equal responsibility (for the peace talks). But from now on, full responsibility will be on Premier Begin," Sonoda added.

He said, "I have a feeling that Premier Begin in the aftermath of the president's death has softened or become more flexible" on the autonomy issue. He did not elaborate. Sonoda also said the prospect of the Mideast peace talks is not pessimistic.

Although he predicted no major change in Japan's Middle East diplomacy, Sonoda said he will ask Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to make a trip to the oil-rich region early next year. Sonoda said he will discuss with Haig their countries' policy toward the Mideast when they meet at Cancun, Mexico, for the North-South summit next week.

Meeting With Haig

OW120029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, Oct 88 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his U.S. counterpart Alexander Haig shared a view here Sunday that Egypt and Israel are certain to continue their efforts toward a successful conclusion of the Middle East peace talks in the wake of the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Sonoda and the U.S. secretary of state were meeting for about 40 minutes Sunday afternoon (Sunday night Japan time) after they attended the state funeral for As-Sadat on Saturday.

According to sources, the Japanese foreign minister nodded to express his agreement with Haig when the latter said he was sure Egypt and Israel will continue their Middle East peace talks as scheduled toward a successful conclusion. Sonoda and Haig also reaffirmed the cooperation of countries in the West toward the Middle East peace, the sources said.

Sonoda is scheduled to leave here for home on Monday morning (Monday afternoon Japan time). He will arrive in Tokyo Tuesday afternoon.

TIMBER AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

OW060047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0022 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, Oct 6 (KYODO) -- Japan and the Soviet Union signed an agreement Tuesday on development of timber resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East. The signing took place between Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Tokichiro Uemoto and Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will deliver about 12 million cubic meters of timber and 1,240,000 tons of sawn timber to Japan from 1981 through 1986. Japan will supply a yen 200 billion (about \$869 million) credit to the Soviet Union, according to the agreement.

AGREEMENT ON RICE EXPORTS REACHED WITH POLAND

OW061119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 8 (KYODO) -- Japan has reached a basic agreement with Poland on the export of 20,000 tons of rice on a deferred payment basis to help alleviate severe food shortages in the East European nation, government sources disclosed Thursday.

The government, the sources said, will notify all interested nations soon through the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). They said the agreement was reached when the Polish Government sent officials to Tokyo late last month for talks on its request for rice from Japan.

Under the agreement, Poland will import the rice at slightly over yen 100,000 (\$434) per ton, with payments spread over 10 years after a grace period of five years. Shipment will begin by the end of this month after completion of necessary procedures, the sources said.

PHILIPPINE PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH SUZUKI

OW070539 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 7 (KYODO) -- Visiting Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata urged Japan Wednesday to play a leading role in the North-South summit meeting scheduled for October 22-23 in the Mexican resort town of Cancun. He made the call when he visited Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at his official residence.

Suzuki told Virata that he hopes the good relations like those now existing between Japan and the Philippines would be established in the whole relations between developing and developed nations, government officials said.

TALKS HELD WITH PRC ON USE OF LOAN FUNDS

OW061315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, Oct 6 (KYODO) -- Japan and China Tuesday held two rounds of working-level talks here to discuss the use of Japan's yen 300 billion loan to China to help build industrial plants in its drive to modernize its industry before the end of this century.

The meeting was attended by Kazutoshi Hasegawa, deputy director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, representing the Japanese delegation, and Gan Ziyu, deputy director of the Chinese Administrative Committee on Import and Export Affairs, who headed the Chinese team of negotiators.

DIETMEN SEEK EXTENSION OF DPRK FISHERIES PACT

OW081105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 8 (KYODO) -- Togo Yoneda, chief of the Secretariat of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship, said Thursday the league had asked the government to take "suitable measures" to ensure the extension of the private provisional fisheries agreement with North Korea. The fisheries agreement, concluded in 1977 and extended twice, expires next year.

Chuji Kuno, president of the league, complained about the government's attitude when he met Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takao Kameoka Tuesday and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda Wednesday.

According to Yoneda, Miyazawa said the government wanted to promote friendship between the two countries, which do not have diplomatic relations. Sonoda reportedly assured Kuno of his understanding concerning the activities of the league.

KOMEITO DISCUSSES DEFENSE, SECURITY POLICY

OW040953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 4 (KYODO) -- The opposition Komeito Party, now taking a sharp new look at its defense and security policy before its annual general meeting in December, is having difficulty in adjusting different opinions within its ranks on the party's stand regarding the type of weapons Japan may possess to defend itself.

Komeito has already begun full-scale discussion on the policy problem on the basis of a proposal offered by Yuichi Ichikawa, chief of its Security Department, on September 30. Its enlarged Central Executive Committee is scheduled to meet on Wednesday and Thursday to decide the theoretical outline declaring the self-defense forces constitutional.

All rank and file of the party virtually agree to form a future defense plan centered on the production of precision guided munition (PGM) systems. However, there are differences of opinion on the proposal by Ichikawa, which minutely describes weapons and missile systems to repulse attacks by sea and sky, as well as by land.

Meanwhile, Komeito Secretary General Junya Yano suggested to the Central Committee last month the possibility of the party accepting defense expenditures above the ceiling of 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP), which even the Liberal-Democratic government has decided to maintain for the time being. Yano's plan was severely criticized by party members and Sokagakkai, the religious organization which backs up the Komeito.

Pro-SDF Policy

OW081333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 8 (KYODO) -- The opposition party Komeito, in a major departure from its traditional security policy, Thursday drew up a new stand which recognizes the self-defense forces (SDF) as constitutional.

The pro-SDF policy, prepared by the party's security affairs panel for debate by Central Committee members, will be discussed by the rank-and-file at Komeito's next congress in December. The new policy also endorsed the Japan-U.S. security treaty as playing a limited but positive role for the country's security.

Komeito officials said their new security policy resulted from a fresh interpretation of the Constitution. They said the Constitution denies the right to use forces to settle an international dispute, but that it falls short of abandoning the right to defend the country.

The new policy said Japan could have a defense capability to maintain its territorial integrity.

The policy switch is a key part of the party's swing toward political "realism" aimed at forming a coalition government to replace the administration of the Liberal-Democratic Party. While the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), a prospective coalition partner, has reason to be happy with Komeito's new policy, the JSP, the second partner, is sure to rebuff the idea.

BRIEFS

SILK TALKS WITH PRC -- Tokyo, 9 Oct (KYODO) -- Japan and China ended a 2-day meeting on the silk trade in Beijing Friday without reaching any agreement, according to the government. Government officials said no agreement was reached between the two countries on either of the meeting's two agenda items -- the treatment of the unfilled Japanese import quotas for Chinese raw silk and silk fabrics in the Japanese fiscal year of 1980 and determination of the fiscal 1981 import quota. At the government-level meeting, held Thursday and Friday, the Chinese demanded that Japan quickly import the remaining portion of the fiscal 1980 quota. Japanese delegates, however, rejected the demand, pointing to the protracted slump in Japanese silk demand, the officials said. The two nations will reopen negotiations on these matters at a date yet to be agreed upon between them, the officials said. Present indications are that the talks will take place later this year or next January, they said. [Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 9 Oct 81 OW]

STEEL MILL FOR GDR -- Tokyo, 8 Oct (KYODO) -- East Germany has ordered a yen 15 billion (\$65.2 million) cold rolling mill from three Japanese companies, the first of its kind from Japan, a spokesman said Thursday. He said the mill, with an annual production capacity of 400,000 tons, was ordered by Industrieanlagen-Import (IAI), East Germany's industrial machinery import corporation, from Hitachi Ltd., Nippon Steel Corp and Mitsui and Co. The spokesman said that the mill will produce steel sheet for home electric appliances and autos. The plant will be established in the industrial complex in Eisenhüttenstadt, some 120 kilometers east of Berlin. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 8 Oct 81 OW]

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS CARTER, MUBARAK IN CAIRO

Talk With Carter

SK140413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, October 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, heading the DPRK Government delegation, attended the funeral of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on October 10 and met heads of state of various countries and exchanged greetings with ex-President of the United States Carter and had a talk with him.

When Vice-President Pak Song-chol asked him isn't it good for us to meet with each other and exchange views, Carter answered that though he is not president now he thinks so and he hopes for the reunification of Korea.

Meeting With Mubarak

SK140425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, October 13 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, who attended the funeral of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, heading the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met Egyptian Vice-President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on October 11.

The head of the delegation conveyed deep condolences of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the death of President as-Sadat and his cordial regards to the vice-president.

The Egyptian vice-president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed his desire to further strengthen and develop friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Egypt in the future. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were the members of the government delegation of our country, the DPRK ambassador to Egypt and the Egyptian ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

That day Vice-President Pak Song-chol met Sufi Abu Talib, Egyptian interim president. He conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the interim president.

The interim president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader. Noting that he is deeply grateful to the great leader President Kim Il-song for having sent a government delegation, he assured Vice-President Pak Song-chol of Egypt's invariable support to the Korean peoples cause of national reunification. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the members of the government delegation of our country and the DPRK ambassador to Egypt, the vice-president of the People's Assembly of Egypt and the Egyptian ambassador to the DPRK.

Talks With Mitterrand, Others

SK130458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, October 12 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, heading the DPRK Government delegation, on October 10 respectively met French President Francois Mitterrand, Somali president Mohamed Siad Barre and Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, staying in Cairo to attend the funeral of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Vice-President Pak Song-chol conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to them.

Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the presidents asked the vice-president to convey their heartfelt greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, Vice-President Pak Song-Chol respectively met and had a friendly talk with Vice-Premier of the State Council of China Ji Pengfei, Vice-President of the State Council of Romania Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Sakrija Uzunovic and Speaker of the Lower House of India Bali Ram Bhagat.

Return from Cairo

SK132209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-Chol returned home on October 13 by plane after attending the funeral of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The delegation was met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-guk and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were 'Abd al-Aziz Ibrahim, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The delegation left Cairo by plane for home on October 12. It was seen off at the airport by the deputy premier in charge of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council of Egypt, the secretary of the Presidential Office and the Egyptian ambassador to our country. Also present were the DPRK ambassador and officials of his embassy in Cairo.

VPRF CITES YUGOSLAV JOURNALS ON SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK140550 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The latest issue of the Yugoslav magazine START denounced the International Olympic Committee for deciding to hold the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul. The magazine notes the IOC decision runs counter to its assertion that politics and sports should be separated. The magazine says the decision to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul is a political decision to legalize the South Korean dictatorial regime, which has been rejected at home and abroad.

The Yugoslav magazine (ICHESTO) also denounced the IOC decision.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES CHON TALKS WITH DJP GROUP

SK140412 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 12 Oct 81

[NODONG SINMUN 13 October commentary: "The Road Leading to Downfall"]

[Text] A few days ago the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan summoned members of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] to Chongwadae and issued directives on party activities. Frenzied as he is in attempting to perpetuate division, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan enthusiastically encouraged North-South confrontation.

After arbitrarily concluding that the 1980's would be an age of uncertainty, he said that to be prepared, the DJP should do its best to make the party one of ideology. It is apparent that nothing but balderdash on confrontation will spew from the mouth of the splittist. His ignominious monologue is absurd.

A proverb says: Even if a man has a speech impediment, he still should speak the truth. At no previous time has a person, who after having tried to embellish and beautify a scheme to encourage antagonism and confrontation between the North and South, referred to it as an ideology with such a crooked mouth.

The North and the South are a nation. There is no reason for the two to confront and antagonize one another. North-South confrontation will only result in distrust, create more obstacles to the nation's reunification and exacerbate the situation. The North and South should not confront or antagonize each other. They should end the continued state of division at an early date and achieve national reunification by uniting and collaborating. In this way we can ease the tense situation and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea. This is demanded by the times and the nation.

Chon Tu-hwan however, is challenging this. As is well known, the DJP is a political organization of fascist military elements fabricated by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan to bolster his private dictatorship. When he urged the party members to make the party one of confrontation, he showed he wants to use it as a handy tool to perpetuate division and maintain his private dictatorship. The traitorous puppet ring, driven to desperation by rejection and isolation at home and abroad, is becoming more enthusiastic about anticommunist confrontation rackets. The puppets, who have endlessly encouraged antagonism and confrontation by fabricating slanderous incidents, are loudly talking about the annihilation of communism.

Anticommunist confrontation is incompatible with peaceful reunification. Anticommunist confrontation clearly shows that the dialogue and reunification the Chon Tu-hwan clique babbles about as if they were solemn words are masks to cover up a machination for confrontation and antagonism.

At a time when voices urging the North and the South to end distrust and misunderstanding and unite and collaborate to achieve national reunification are ringing out loudly, it is an intolerable act of treason for him to challenge the national aspiration for the benefit of his private happiness and ambitions for power. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan is unsuccessfully attempting to find a way through confrontation. The tragic end of Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui resulted from their anticommunist confrontation lines. The people will never pardon a fascist military clique devoted to anticommunist confrontation rackets.

The recent anti-Chon Tu-hwan and antigovernment struggle, which is spreading among the South Korean youths and students, is an expression of their firm will not to allow the puppets to commit treacherous acts. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan should clearly recognize the destructive consequences his criminal confrontation line will bring about and stop running amok.

NODONG SINMUN HITS STUDENT SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK121049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- Papers here today print commentaries in connection with the fact that on October 7 the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique brutally suppressed students of the Songgyungwan University in Seoul who rose in an anti-"government" demonstration and, earlier, it suppressed the anti-"government" struggle of students of the Kyonghui University in Seoul and arrested many of them.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN titled "Justice Is Mightier Than the Bayonet" says: This is a naked reactionary offensive against the South Korean students opposing fascism and an unpardonable challenge to their desire for democracy and just demand.

The students of the Songgyungwan University and the Kyonghui University in Seoul who again turned out to the square of struggle, defying the harsh suppression, strongly called for the overthrow of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his "resignation from power". This was an explosion of the pent-up resentment against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and a reflection of the vital demand of the entire South Korean people.

Over the last one year and more since he seized power in the sea of peoples blood, the Chon Tu-hwan clique justified the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea, thus offering the South Korean people as eternal colonial slaves and turning the whole of South Korea into a military prison under the reign of fascist tyranny.

The sacred campus which should be a place of academic study and quest of truth for the students has turned into a pandemonium of military rogues, a place for training cannon fodder. This is the actual situation of the South Korean campus today.

Unable to reconcile themselves to this dark reality, the South Korean students cried for the overthrow of Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor and vicious fascist dictator, and valiantly rose in the anti-"government" struggle defying the brutal fascist suppression.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who must be severely judged and punished by the people, regards the just action of the students as a crime and arrests them and tries to inflict harsh penalties upon them. This reminds one of a thief calling others thief.

It is a foolish act of the stupid to try to maintain fascist dictatorship with the bayonet. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must look straight at reality and immediately discontinue the suppression of students, set free the arrested and imprisoned students and step down from "power" as unanimously demanded by the people.

MINJU CHOSON in a commentary titled "Reckless Fascist Suppression Precipitating Self-Destruction" says that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist suppression will give rise to a more powerful resistance and lead the puppets to destruction.

KCNA REPORTS DEFECTION OF SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER

SK122218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- PFC Yi Pil-u, 24, belonging to the third squad, the second platoon, the Fifth Company, the Second Battalion, the 55th Regiment, the 88th Division under the East Sea Security Command of the South Korean puppet Army, came over to the northern half of the republic.

The young man hailing from Songguk-ri, Chochon myon, Puyo county, South Chungchong Province, expressed joy over the realization of his desire to be embraced in the bosom of the benevolent socialist homeland and explained the motive of his coming over to the North in the following words:

In the "ROK" Army the soldiers are now treated like slaves by fascist "military discipline" and "physical torture," the murderous gangster-like method of Chon Tu-hwan applies in full. How can a man of reason tolerate the brutal violation of human rights?

I sank into deep reverie after I saw at first hand the fascinatingly developed reality of the countryside of the northern half of the republic when I was on my guard duty in the forward area and became aware through radio that the North administered by General Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, is a paradise of the people where all of them are evenly well-off.

Why should I, the son of a poor peasant, be driven into war exercises against the northern half of the republic, the land where the workers and farmers are the master, and level the rifle at the brothers and sisters of the same blood?

Availing myself of a good chance of standing guard in the forward area, I crossed over to the northern half of the republic to be embraced in the warm bosom of General Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation and legendary hero.

VRPR SCORES NO SIN-YONG MEETING WITH HAIG

SK130759 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Visiting Washington to beg for money, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong on 5 October met with U.S. Secretary of State Haig in the name of South Korea-U.S. foreign ministers' talks and uttered dirty and absurd words similar to a crow's cawing.

In this meeting, No Sin-yong requested more weapons of mass destruction and more military equipment, and Haig reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea. Prior to this, on 3 October, No Sin-yong met with Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, and begged for support for the so-called 12 January and 5 June proposals, which are rejected and opposed at home and abroad, while committing the dirty and absurd act of touting the proposal for simultaneous UN admission by the North and South -- a proposal to perpetuate the nation's division.

The acts committed by No Sin-yong in Washington were all designed to accelerate war preparations and to perpetuate the nation's division. As is well known, the proposal for simultaneous UN admission by the North and the South that the Chon Tu-hwan ring babbled about is nothing but a criminal slogan propounded by the former dictator to trample underfoot the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity elaborated in the 4 July joint communique and to perpetuate national division. That No Sin-yong visited the UN secretary general with such a slogan was an intolerable criminal act -- committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring just as it was by the former dictator -- designed to obtain international approval of its splittist scheme for fabricating two Koreas under the cover of the United Nations. No matter how they may seem to wear the mask of reunification, those who do not hesitate to employ any means and methods to block reunification can neither cover up their splittist nature nor deceive public opinion.

No Sin-yong begged and solicited support for the so-called 12 January and 5 June proposals, which are tattered by denunciation and derision at home and abroad. This also is a splittist act, exposing their dirty nature. The 12 January and 5 June proposals, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about, and which are unanimously denounced and censured not only by our masses but also by the international community, are a political sophistry not worth considering and a pseudopeace offensive intended for propagandistic effect. The proposals are both antireunification slogans and petty guiles designed to maintain the current military rule by mocking and deceiving the masses at home and abroad. They also are an idiotic act to cover up the splittist nature. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, continues soliciting support for them. This is nothing but an act which once again exposes the treacherous nature of the nation-seller who is least of all interested in reunification but who clings to division.

Moreover, in the meeting U.S. Secretary of State Haig prattled about U.S. reaffirmation of its commitment to the defense of South Korea. This is an act which nakedly exposed the aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists, who are intent on maintaining South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and on swallowing up the whole of Korea, using South Korea as their foothold.

This being the case, No Sin-yong's visit to the United States was to beg for money from beginning to end and his plot with Haig was apparently a plot for aggression and nation-selling. The U.S. aggressors should stop instigating Chon Tu-hwan to war and division and leave this land, as unanimously demanded by the UN resolutions and the masses at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should cease instigating war and division and step down from power, as unanimously demanded by the masses at home and abroad.

MATERIALS ON DCRK PROPOSAL ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang Meeting

SK112326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting marking the first anniversary of the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the Saturday afternoon [10 October].

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

The meeting was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the party Comrade So Chol, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples' Assembly Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Chong Tu-hwan, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party Yom Kuk-yol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Kim Pong-chu, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea Chang Yun-pil Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-su, personages concerned and working people of all strata in the city.

The band played the national anthem when the meeting was declared open.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki made a report at the meeting.

Chong Chun-ki's Speech

SK120334 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Report by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, at 10 October Pyongyang report meeting commemorating the first anniversary of Kim Il-song's proposal for founding the DCRK -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the magnificent circumstances in which all the people of the northern half of the republic and performed new miracles and made innovations in all sectors of socialist construction by vigorously carrying out an all-out advance movement to imbue society with the chuche idea, upholding the magnificent program unfolded at the historic Sixth KWP Congress by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- a great ideological theoretician and revolutionary genius -- and upholding the militant tasks set forth by him in his New Year speech, and in the magnificent circumstances in which the South Korean people and overseas compatriots are struggling unyieldingly to achieve

democracy and the country's peaceful reunification, we greet the first anniversary of the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader.

The Sixth KWP Congress, held on the 35th anniversary of the founding of our glorious party on 10 October last year with the great expectation and interest of all the people throughout the country and of the world's revolutionary people, was a glorious meeting, adding the most glorious chapter to the history of our party and people to achieve final victory and complete our revolution.

Proudly evaluating in his historic report at the meeting the victorious and glorious course of our party and the precious results and experience gained by our party and people in revolution and construction through the chuche-orientation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated a brilliant struggle program and a magnificent militant task to complete our chuche revolutionary cause.

Regarding the cause of the fatherland's reunification -- our people's supreme, still pending task -- as the most important revolutionary duty of our party and people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, elucidated at the meeting a new struggle program for the fatherland's reunification. At the meeting he put forward a plan for peaceful reunification based on a historic and profound evaluation of the struggle of our party and people to achieve the fatherland's reunification and on a comprehensive analysis of the requirements resulting from changes and developments in the situation at home and abroad. This is quite a new reunification plan for resolving the question of the fatherland's reunification by forming a confederal state through collaboration between the North and South. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Our party considers that the most practical and rational method for independently and peacefully achieving reunification on the principle of grand national unity is to form a single confederal state through collaboration between the North and South, intact.

The great leader's plan for resolving the question of the country's reunification by forming a single confederal state through collaboration between the North and South completely accords with the essence of the question of the reunification of our country and with the principle of the fatherland's reunification. The plan for forming a confederal state elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminates, in a manner which meets the intrinsic requirements of this question, the most correct way for independently and peacefully resolving the question of the country's reunification through the united efforts of all the people. This is a most practical and rational reunification plan which reflects both the concrete conditions of our country, in which contradicting ideas and systems have existed in the North and South for more than 30 years, and the unanimous desire of all the people whose supreme task is to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

In order to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, we have no other way than to form a confederal state, leaving the ideas and systems in the North and South intact considering that different ideas and systems have existed for a long time and that the differences between these ideas and systems have increased with each passing day. The only ways other than this, if any, are to have the North or South force its counterpart to accept its ideas and system -- that is, reunification through arms -- or to have the North and South remain divided on the pretext of the existence of two systems. On the pretext that reunification is urgent, our people should not choose the way of war. On the pretext that they have different systems, they should not indefinitely delay the cause for the country's reunification.

Reflecting these concrete conditions in our country and the ardent desire of our people, the great leader has advanced a proposal for establishing a confederal state. In advancing a proposal for the fatherland's reunification, the respected and beloved leader described in great detail all questions related to the establishment of a reunified state, such as the nature of a confederal state, the method of establishing this state, its role, the guidelines for its activities and (?National Assembly).

The great leader has taught that a reunified state in the form of a confederation should establish a unified national government, a government in which the North and South are represented on an equal footing and under which they respectively exercise regional autonomy with equal rights and duties. He has further explained that the confederal-type, unified state will establish a supreme national confederal assembly composed of an equal number of representatives from the North and South and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals, and that a confederal standing committee will be organized in the aforesaid assembly to guide the regional governments of the North and South, to make decisions on common state affairs in the interest of the nation as a whole -- such as political affairs, national defense questions and foreign affairs -- and to achieve unity and collaboration between the North and South in various sectors. He has taught that the regional governments of the North and South should follow an independent policy under the leadership of the confederal government within limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation and should strive to narrow the differences between the North and South in all spheres and to achieve a uniform development of the country and the people. He has further explained that the confederal state should be called the DCRK, after the name of a powerful unified state which once existed in our country and is widely known to the world and which reflects the common political aspiration of the North and South for democracy, and that the DCRK should be a neutral country which does not join any political-military alliance or bloc.

The plan for founding the DCRK put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most fair and just proposal fairly reflecting the basic interests of our people, the interests of the two systems of the North and South and the trend of our era for independence.

This plan is a grand program for reunification which illuminates the way to correctly resolving questions related to the people and reunification in the interest of the country and the people. It is the most rational, fair and just program for reunification, which equally respects the interests of the North and South.

The plan stipulates that the North and South should establish a confederal government by electing the same number of representatives in founding a confederal state, that a regional autonomy system -- under which the North and South exercise equal rights and duties -- should be carried out, and that the confederal state should equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles.

The new plan for the fatherland's reunification is the wisest plan which fully considers the international situation around our country and the interests of the peace-loving people of the world. Due to the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and interference, the international situation is very complicated today. In particular, the U.S. imperialists, still regarding the fabrication of two Koreas as the basis of their policy against Korea, are trying to dominate South Korea by dividing our country forever. They are indiscreetly running wild to touch off a new war in Korea. If we perpetuate division by failing to achieve the fatherland's reunification at the earliest possible date in such a situation, our people may become the victims of foreign forces' wicked conspiracy to perpetuate division in their interests. Therefore, we should achieve national reunification and build an independent country by rejecting foreign forces' mockery of us and by correctly assessing their interests.

The plan for founding an independent, democratic and neutral confederal state which does not join any political-military alliance or bloc is the most reliable way to achieve this end and meet the desire of the world's peace-loving peoples for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

While setting forth a new plan for the fatherland's reunification, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the 10-point administrative program that a confederal state should adopt.

This program illuminates the future path which our unified people should follow and comprehensively elucidates the principles which a unified state should abide by in its activities in various sectors. This program stipulates that the principle of independence should be followed in all sectors of state affairs, that independent domestic and foreign policies should be pursued, that democracy should be adopted throughout the country and in all social sectors and that grand national unity should be achieved. It also stipulates that economic collaboration and exchange should be put into effect between the North and South, that exchange and cooperation should be realized in the scientific, cultural and educational sectors, that military confrontation should be eliminated, and that the people should be safeguarded from foreign aggression by activating a national confederal army. It explains that the foreign relations which the North and South maintained before achieving reunification should be correctly dealt with, that the foreign activities of the two regional governments should be uniformly regulated and that friendly relations should be maintained with all foreign countries on the principle of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, reciprocity and peaceful coexistence.

The 10-point administrative program of the DCRK set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a grand political program which comprehensively elucidates policies to be followed in all sectors, including the fields of politics, economics, culture, military and state affairs and foreign relations. This policy is a bright beacon correctly reflecting the common desire of all the Korean people and illuminating the future path of a reunified Korea.

If the plan for founding the DCRK and the 10-point administrative program for a confederal state are implemented, our people will be freed from national disasters and sufferings caused by division and will achieve national unity and reunification and create a new history of a unified independent, democratic, neutral, peaceful and prosperous Korea by wisely joining efforts of the 50 million people. Indeed, by indicating the bright future for the fatherland's reunification and by illuminating the bright path of a unified Korea, this plan and program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are banners vigorously encouraging all fellow countrymen at home and abroad in the sacred struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Since they were first announced, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for the establishment of the DCRK and his 10-point political program for a unified state have aroused positive support and sympathy from all of the Korean people and progressive world people because of their justness, uniqueness, fairness and great historic significance. This support and sympathy are spreading and growing stronger with each passing day.

All of the people of the northern half of the republic consider the new reunification proposal a just and very rational one which can bring about peaceful reunification under the prevailing circumstances of our country. They ardently desire its immediate implementation.

The people of all strata in South Korea also warmly welcome the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK and, encouraged by it, are persistently continuing the sacred struggle for the democratization of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, democratic organizations of overseas Korean residents, renowned democratic figures, religious figures and scholars now residing abroad are all actively supporting the new reunification proposal.

Actively supporting the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK and our proposal for the formation of a joint national consultative body aimed at accelerating its establishment, Chongnyon, other Koreans in Japan and Korean fighters and organizations in other foreign countries have issued statements and sent telegrams and letters to us.

It is not coincidental that Korean personages residing in foreign countries are now visiting the socialist fatherland one after another to hold talks with us. In issuing joint statements and announcements, they have agreed to advance hand in hand with us to promote the common cause of the nation aimed at achieving the reunification of the fatherland through the establishment of the DCRK.

Progressive people and broad social circles of the world have also warmly supported and welcomed the proposal on the DCRK and have extended firm solidarity to our people's struggle for its implementation. Government, political parties, public and international organizations and individuals of numerous foreign countries have also issued statements and sent messages to us, supporting the new reunification proposal. They are actively carrying out diverse solidarity campaigns to this end. A worldwide signature campaign is now being vigorously carried out to support the proposal on the DCRK and the 10-point political program of a unified state.

The proposal for the establishment of the DCRK and the 10-point political program of a unified state are indeed a powerful driving force vigorously pushing ahead our people's patriotic national struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. At the same time, they represent a brilliant beacon for the great trend of the world progressive people's solidarity movement to support our people's struggle for the reunification of the fatherland.

Thus, the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK and the 10-point political program of a unified state, which are remarkable for their justness and great vitality, represent a grand reunification program which only the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song could have put forward.

Availing myself of this opportunity in marking the first anniversary of the announcement of the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK, and reflecting our genuine and pure loyalty, I extend the utmost honor and warmest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero -- who has illuminated the path to reunification for our people and is always wisely leading our people along the single road of victory and honor.

A year has elapsed since the announcement of the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During this period we have made all possible efforts to implement the proposal on the DCRK at an early date.

At a joint meeting last November, the political parties and public organizations of the northern half of the republic discussed measures to implement the new reunification proposal. To put it into practice as soon as possible, they proposed the formation of a joint national consultative body, as a preparatory committee to establish the DCRK, which would include representatives of groups, factions and personages of all strata in the North and South and among Koreans abroad. In sending letters to personages of all strata in South Korea and abroad, the joint meeting proposed holding contacts and a dialogue at the earliest date.

In accordance with the just measure worked out by the joint meeting, we have had steady contacts and dialogue with the personages of all strata of Koreans abroad and done well in establishing the confederal state through the concentrated efforts of the nation.

Because of the atrocious maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique, we have not been able to have contacts and dialogue with the personages of all strata of South Korea. Nevertheless, we have never stopped working to implement the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK. In order to aggressively eliminate obstacles on the road to reunification, last August we put forward a new proposal for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification, which would be represented by the representatives of the groups and factions of the North and the South and the personages of the Korean communities abroad, who truly desire the reunification of the country, excluding the vicious murderers and traitors such as traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

We maintain this assertion and make all sincere efforts to seek contact and dialogue with personages of all strata at home and abroad. Dismayed by the great vitality of the proposal for the establishment of the DCRK, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique has tried various atrocious schemes to curb the influence the proposal is gaining in South Korea and to dampen the people's growing desire for peaceful reunification. The clique has slandered our new reunification proposal by saying the proposal is a trick to achieve reunification through the communization of South Korea, repressed elements desiring reunification and committed base acts by intimidating them with guns and swords and imprisonment.

Moreover, recognizing it is impossible to repress the people supporting our reunification proposal through terrorism and oppression, the clique has pursued deceptive schemes to mislead the people. A good example is that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has, under the facade of peaceful reunification, ridiculously babbled about the proposal for mutual visits and the supplementary proposal since the beginning of this year.

It is ridiculous for the clique to discuss reunification and call for dialogue. It is well known that traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed a crime that can never be pardoned by killing the patriotic Kwangju people, youth and students who staged peaceful demonstrations for democracy and peaceful reunification in May 1980 by mobilizing heavily armed puppet paratroopers. If anyone talks with such a murderer, the butcher of the nation, it would be an insult to the patriots who were killed by his guns and swords. It would mean a betrayal of the South Korean people, youth and students longing for democracy and peaceful reunification.

Our principled stand against the South Korean rulers' proposal for mutual visits is supported by the South Korean people, Koreans abroad, and the people and political and social circles of the world. Dismayed by this, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has fabricated a reptile body and is more loudly clamoring about reunification to extricate itself from isolation at home and abroad. The clique is begging for international support for its proposal. Constantly babbling about divisive proposals, such as the proposal for the simultaneous entry into the United Nations which the former dictator advanced to legalize two Koreas, the clique is shamelessly trying to win the support of others.

The South Korean splittists are not only desperately obstructing the influence of our new reunification proposal and its implementation but also intensifying fascist oppression against patriotic people demanding democracy and peaceful reunification.

Because of this fascist outrage and the despotism of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, South Korea has become a most miserable living human hell at the end of the 20th century. Human rights and democracy have been completely obliterated, and the slaughter of the people is undisguised. Turning South Korea into a fascist land, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique is accelerating war preparations with guns and swords, thus aggravating the situation.

On the pretext of the military superiority of the North and the threat of southward invasion, the clique is scheming to hold the U.S. aggressive forces in South Korea indefinitely, beefing up the puppet forces by introducing sophisticated weapons and operational equipment from the United States and staging military exercises in collusion with the aggressive forces, bringing the situation to the brink of war. Moreover, in the continuing secret talks with the Japanese reactionaries, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is seeking new military collusion. As was clearly revealed by the talks between the foreign ministers of South Korea and Japan, the South Korea-Japan regular ministerial talks and the Ninth General Assembly of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentary League, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has gone so far as to beg Japan for an enormous amount of military aid, while saying that South Korea and Japan share a common destiny, the same territorial land, and that South Korea is an anticommunist bulwark of northeast Asia and a breakwater for Japan.

This clearly shows that the lunatic war maneuvers of the bellicose Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique have reached a most dangerous stage and that the collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries has expanded to the military field.

We cannot allow the maneuvers of the traitors and aggressors colluding and conspiring to perpetuate the division of our country to encroach upon the national sovereignty of our people and ignite a new war in Korea.

It is because of the support of the U.S. imperialists that the Chon Tu-hwan clique, completely isolated and rejected at home and abroad, is running amok in seeking fascism and scheming the nation's permanent division. Attaching particular importance to South Korea in carrying out their world strategy, the U.S. imperialists are actively supporting the outrageous fascist and pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor Chon Tu-hwan to perpetuate the military domination and occupation of South Korea and create two Koreas.

The U.S. imperialists have infiltrated high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into our airspace. They have shamelessly fabricated what they call the missile firing incident. They do not hesitate to blackmail us by saying they would retaliate.

In the name of all Koreans, I condemn the U.S. imperialists, who obstruct our country's reunification, occupy South Korea militarily and enforce a cruel colonial rule there, and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which adheres to fascism, war, nation-selling and national division.

A pressing task facing our people is to crush the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad and realize at an early date the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK]. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party will do everything possible to realize the aspirations of 50 million compatriots who want to realize at an early date the new reunification proposal and live happily in a reunified fatherland.

To realize the DCRK proposal, what must be done is to liquidate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship, which brutally suppresses the patriotic democratic people who aspire for democracy in South Korea.

To establish the DCRK, the tense situation and the danger of war should be eliminated. Due to the endless schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppets to provoke a war, our country's situation is very tense. There exists the danger that a war could start at any time.

To ease the tense situation and eradicate the danger of war in our country, the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement. The United States should correctly recognize the trend of the times and come to North Korea U.S. negotiations at an early date in response to our proposal to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

To achieve the policies for the establishment of the DCRK, the U.S. imperialists' schemes to fabricate two Koreas should be thwarted and U.S. intervention in our domestic affairs should end. The United States should not block the reunification of Korea and abandon the criminal policy of two Koreas. It should immediately leave South Korea, removing all U.S. troops and all mass destruction weapons and ceasing the protection of the fascist military South Korean clique.

To hasten the establishment of the DCRK, a broad, patriotic pannational movement supporting this proposal should be staged in South Korea and overseas. Particularly, it is urgent to achieve the 6 August proposal of our political parties and public organizations which called for convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification among the representatives of all parties public organizations and personages of all walks of life in the North, the South and overseas who aspire for reunification.

The conference for the promotion of national reunification, will discuss general problems concerning national reunification, including the policies for the establishment of the DCRK.

In order to convoke the conference for the promotion of national reunification at an early date, we intend to meet with anyone from South Korea and overseas except the Chon Tu-hwan ring. We keep the door for dialogue open at all times. Taking this opportunity, we express our expectation that the personages of all parties, public organizations and personages of all walks of life in South Korea will actively respond to our proposals for convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification which will be marked as an important opportunity in hastening the reunification cause.

The contacts and dialogue being conducted between the democratic personages of the North and overseas are essential for convoking a conference for the promotion of national reunification and advancing national reunification. We will exert efforts to broaden such contacts and dialogue.

To successfully stage all such struggles to achieve the cause of national reunification by establishing a confederal state, we should achieve grand national unity transcending differences in thought and ideology, political views and religion.

We consistently hold that anyone who values national reunification and the future of the nation, regardless of their past or present situation, should follow the road leading to national salvation and reunification. When the nation strongly unites and wages a struggle, we will crush the schemes of splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and achieve the historic cause of establishing a unified and independent confederal state. The people in the northern half of the republic are faced with a very important task to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by establishing the DCRK. All the working people, upholding the militant programs set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and under the banner of the three revolutions, should vigorously struggle to advance the task of inculcating society with the chuche idea, to advance the fulfillment of the national economic plan and the second 7-year plan and to successfully carry out the 10 major prospective targets for the construction of the socialist economy.

Only victories and glory are in store for our people who, upholding the great leader in high esteem and following the guidance of the glorious party center, are vigorously struggling to achieve their own just cause. Let us all unite around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and struggle vigorously to establish the DCRK, to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the final victory of the chuche cause under the lofty revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GHANAIAN DELEGATION

SK092238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 9 received the delegation of the Ghana National Institute of the Chuche Idea on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Osei Akyeampoug, first deputy general secretary of the People's National Party of Ghana and honorary chairman of the Ghana National Institute of the Chuche Idea.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea Cho Yong-kuk were on hand.

The head of the delegation recited to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song his poem "We Sing the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift to him.

PLO LEADER YASIR 'ARAFAT MAKES 3-DAY STATE VISIT

10 Oct Arrival

SK101658 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1629 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in Pyongyang on October 10 by special plane for a state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The airport was in festive attire in welcome of the goodwill envoy of the Palestinian people. Fluttering on the flag poles were the flags of Korea and Palestine. Set up in the centre of the airport were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces. Seen there were slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization!" Floating high in the sky above the airport were big balloons from which suspended the flags of Korea and Palestine and streamers bearing the words "Welcome" and "Friendship."

Present at the airport were thousands of welcomers with flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands. At 11:10 a.m. the plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Palestinian people touched down at the airport.

Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is accompanied by Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and member of the Central Committee of the Palestine national liberation movement, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahim, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and general secretary of the Arab Liberation Front, and others. A Juvenile Corps member presented a bunch of flowers to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The guests were met by Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kong Chin-gae, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press. Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, chief of the PLO mission in our country, and diplomatic envoys of various countries were also present at the airport.

A welcome function took place at the airport. The national anthems of Palestine and our country were played.

Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, together with Comrade O Chin-u and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. Passing by the enthusiastically cheering crowd, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat waved to them. More than 100,000 working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Palestinian people along the streets.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK10052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Papers here today carry editorials warmly welcoming Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. NODONG SINMUN in an editorial titled "Goodwill Envoy of Palestine People" says:

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat's visit to our country will mark a signal milestone in further strengthening and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Palestine peoples and contribute to consolidating the bonds of friendship between our people and the Arab people.

The Palestine people are a valiant people who are waging a heroic struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the liberation of their country.

The resistance fighters and people of Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation have fought a daring struggle of various forms including an armed struggle to deal a telling blow at the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation is recognized by many countries of the world as the only legitimate representative of the Palestine people and its international prestige is rising with each passing day.

The sacred struggle the Palestinian people are waging today is a just struggle to retake their lost homeland, completely restore their legitimate national rights including the foundation of a sovereign state and defend the dignity of the Arab nation, and it is a link in the chain of the struggle of the world revolutionary people against imperialism and for independence.

The imperialists and the Israeli aggressors are making a desperate bid to suppress and strangle the struggle of the Palestine people and permanently dominate and control the inviolable territory of Palestine. But with nothing can they subdue the Palestine people.

The editorial stresses: The Palestinian question must be settled fairly in the interests of the Palestine and the Arab people. To this end, it is necessary to put an end to aggression and interference of the imperialists and Zionists against Palestine. The Israeli aggressors must be withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territory and the legitimate rights of the Palestine people including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to the founding of a sovereign state be restored. The Palestinian problem must be settled in accordance with the will and demand of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

The Korean people and the Palestine people are intimate comrades-in-arms struggling on the same front against imperialism and its stooges.

The PLO highly estimates the successes our people have attained in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and opposes the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and actively supports our peoples cause of national reunification.

The PLO has consistently recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean people and has invariably maintained the unshakable stand that it will not have any relations with the South Korean puppets.

The Korean people have consistently supported the struggle of the PLO, recognizing it as the only legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

The Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the just cause of the Palestine people with might and main and always join hands with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an editorial captioned "Envoy of Palestine People Coming With Friendly Sentiments."

Call on Kim Il-song

SK101745 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1724 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, today paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO and member of the Central Committee of the Palestine national liberation movement; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahim, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO and general secretary of the Arab liberation front; Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, chief of the PLO mission in our country, and other members of the entourage.

Comrades O Chin-u, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae were on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song-'Arafat Talks

SK101753 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1729 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 10 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces.

Comrades O Chin-u, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae were present at the talks on our side.

Present on the opposite side were Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and member of the Central Committee of the Palestine national liberation movement; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahim, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO and general secretary of the Arab Liberation Front; Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, chief of the PLO mission in our country; and other members of the entourage.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Banquet for 'Arafat

SK101732 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with a stormy applause. The national anthems of Palestine and our country were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat also made a speech.

Present there on invitation were the entourage of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and chief of the PLO mission in our country Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil. Present at the banquet were Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Chong Chun-ki and Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working people's organisations, leading functionaries of Pyongyang municipal power bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading personnel of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

A performance was given at the banquet by artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Second Set of Kim-'Arafat Talks

SK120509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1727 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, were held in Pyongyang on October 10.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK101635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 10 in honour of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, courageous Palestinian fighters, comrades and friends:

It was with great pleasure that we met today the goodwill envoy of the Arab people of Palestine from the foremost front of the anti-imperialist struggle. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the republic and the Korean people and on my own behalf, I warmly welcome you Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, and your entourage.

Comrade Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, you are the outstanding leader of the heroic Palestinian people and resistance fighters who are waging a protracted armed struggle against imperialism and Zionism and a staunch anti-imperialist revolutionary fighter.

Through your visit to our country we are keenly feeling the deep militant friendship and fraternal intimacy of the fighting Palestinian people and revolutionary armed forces for the Korean people.

Today the Palestine problem is a focal point of world-wide concern and the unyielding fighting spirit of the Palestinian people has become an example for the oppressed and humiliated peoples. The resourceful and courageous Palestinian people, with a long history and cultural traditions, have been waging a daring struggle against the occupiers ever since their beloved homeland was overrun by the aggressors.

The liberation struggle of the Palestinian people entered a new stage of development from the time when you, comrade chairman, held higher the torch of the armed struggle at its head and, thenceforth, the forces of the Palestinian liberation struggle have steadily grown in strength.

The PLO, which was born out of the flames of struggle, has become the beacon of hope throwing a gleam of rebirth on the Palestinian people suffering in misfortunes.

The sole authoritative and dignified lawful representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO has today won official recognition of many countries of the world and holds its legitimate place in the Non-Aligned Movement and in a number of international organisations.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over and warmly hail many successes achieved by the Palestinian people in the arduous struggle for the liberation and independence of the homeland and territorial integrity under the leadership of the PLO you lead. The Korean people have always expressed firm support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people to retake Palestine, their sacred homeland, and restore their inalienable, legitimate national rights, including the right to return home, the right to self-determination and the right to found a sovereign state. The Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the Palestinian people till final victory.

Unless the Palestine question is completely solved it is impossible to preserve a durable peace in the Middle East. Now the Middle East situation is becoming complicated and tense with each passing day, and this part of the world has turned into one of the most dangerous hotbeds of a new global war. This is because the U.S. imperialists, using the Israeli aggressors as their shock force, are intensifying their manoeuvres for aggression and war to strangle the national-liberation movement of the Arab peoples and bring the Middle East under their domination.

The recent agreement on "strategic cooperation" which was signed between the United States and Israel is a criminal move to strengthen their hostile policy towards the Arab countries and increase the danger of a new war in this region.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the Israeli aggressors for their savage suppression of the just struggle of the Palestinian people, for their ceaseless outrageous challenges and aggressive manoeuvres against the neighbouring Arab countries and for disturbing peace and security in this region under the overt manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

For a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem the aggressive and interventionist activities of the imperialists and Zionists in this region must be terminated, the Israeli aggressors be completely withdrawn from all the occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem.

Though the imperialists aggressive and suppressive machinations for maintaining and expanding the sphere of domination are becoming ever more vicious, the liberation struggles of the peoples for freedom and independence are surging high and constantly advancing.

When the Arab peoples with long fighting traditions and vast potentialities firmly unite and struggle, they will be able to win a shining victory in the sacred cause of restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people and defending the dignity of the Arab nation.

We take this opportunity to express full support and firm solidarity once again for the just struggle of the Arab peoples to defend national independence and dignity, retake the occupied Arab lands and achieve the liberation cause of the Palestinian people.

The struggles of the peoples against domination and subjugation and for independence and liberation complement each other.

When the Palestinian people are not free, other Arab peoples cannot be free, nor can the Asian and African peoples be free.

The Korean people and Palestinian people have always supported and cooperated closely as revolutionary comrades-in-arms in the common cause of opposing imperialism and its lackeys and retaking the occupied countries.

Unswervingly true to their revolutionary obligation to the Korean people, the Palestine Liberation Organisation has dealt a decisive blow at all the crafty moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to rig up "two Koreas" and fully supported our new proposal to achieve the reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo. We always remember this and are grateful for this.

The road of revolution is arduous. But the Korean people and Palestinian people will continue to firmly unite and struggle and definitively achieve a common victory. Holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, we will as ever strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and Third World countries and actively encourage and support the revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the oppressed peoples of the world for independence and liberation.

Respected comrade chairman, your current visit to our country will be an epochal event in consolidating and adding lustre to the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and Palestinian people established in the common struggle for independence, sovereignty and national liberation and will be a great contribution to strengthening the bonds of friendship forged among the peoples of the fighting countries.

Although we are meeting you comrade chairman today for the first time, you are a close comrade-in-arms and revolutionary comrade who has long established fraternal relations with us through various channels in the common struggle against imperialism. We are convinced that through this meeting we will further deepen our mutual comradeship and achieve fine success in increasing the militant solidarity between the Korean and Palestinian peoples.

Here at this place overflowing with joy at meeting resistance fighters of Palestine, our close comrades-in-arms, may I propose a toast to the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Palestinian Arab peoples, to the final victory of the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, to the solidarity of the world's people advocating independence, to the health of you, esteemed Comrade Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, to the health of the guests from Palestine and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

'Arafat's Banquet Speech

SK110942 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) -- Follows the speech made by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, at a grand banquet arranged on October 10 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, dear comrades and friends:

I, on behalf of our Palestine people fighting on the forefront, the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the members of the Palestine delegation who are my brothers, and on my own behalf, express deep thanks from the bottom of my heart for the warm hospitality and welcome accorded us from the moment of our arrival in your country as your guests.

The warm friendship and sincerity that shone in the eyes of tens of thousands of people welcoming us fully reflect the might of militant bonds between our two peoples fighting against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

Your friendly country led by the respected and beloved, great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a friend of the Palestinian people, has given active support to our struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, consistently standing on the side of our people and armed revolution, guided by the revolutionary idea he instilled into the hearts of the resourceful people of this country.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved brother and friend, the fighters of Palestine and Lebanon embraced in the joint armed forces highly estimate the fact that you, truly standing on the side of our revolution together with the honest-minded and free friends of the world, support the just right of our people and render continued assistance and support to us even under difficult conditions. This helps our Palestinian people and the Lebanese people struggle in the occupied Arab land and abroad against the brutal and savage manoeuvres and the criminal and destructive war perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against our people.

The U.S. imperialists supply the Zionists with most sophisticated death tools banned internationally to let them destroy our Palestinian camps, Lebanese towns and villages and even the heart of Beirut. Falling victims to these acts of theirs, our defenceless women and old folks are killed and crippled and undergo sufferings.

The crushing defeat suffered by the aggressive and imperialist Zionists in the sixth Israel-Palestine war in July last year marked an important milestone in the history of our revolutionary struggle.

A militant outstanding leader of our people Majid Abu Sharar, member of the Fatah Central Committee and chief of the Public Relations Department of Palestine, was assassinated in Rome yesterday by agents of Zionism and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. We regard this as an assassination against our people committed to execute the criminal policy of the United States and, at the same time, an extended military operation against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

It is the U.S. imperialists who, on the side of our Zionist enemy, back him behind the scene to violate the legitimate rights of our Palestinian people and exploit the people of our region and plunder the wealth of our country.

The United States pursues a policy of opposing the great Korean people and the reunification of Korea and supporting the South Korean traitors, its stooges who are allied with Israel for the execution of the policy of their imperialist master. The U.S. imperialists are further revealing their ugly colour in our region. The U.S. imperialists proclaimed their criminal strategic alliance with our Zionist enemy in order to seize this region and Zionize it and leave it in a state of division, backwardness and subordination, established military bases and deployed a fleet around this region to intensify imperialist exploitation and plunder, and formed a quick-reaction force.

About one month after the criminal bombing of the atomic reactor of Iraq, Beirut became the second Arab capital to be bombed by the Israelis with U.S. planes and U.S. bombs. But for the ceaseless support of the U.S. imperialists in all fields military, political, economic and technical, such aggressive manoeuvres would not have been perpetrated.

Respected and beloved comrade president, dear comrades, today the Palestine revolution is confronted with such dangerous strategical alliance and arrogant imperialist policy under the arduous and difficult circumstances, but our people, who are determined to consistently wage a just struggle, are growing in strength with the support of the honest-minded and free friends of the world and hardening their determination to persistently cope with aggression.

The fighting Palestinian people are firmly convinced that despite whatever difficulty and sacrifice they will surely win victory.

Comrade president, respected and beloved friend, under such difficult conditions, we are beholding your friendly country with the conviction that you will stand as ever on our side. We are fighting in the same trench of struggle against the malicious aggression of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Your victory is precisely ours and our strength in opposing aggression is precisely yours. Our fighters highly estimate the support you are giving to our struggle in political, military and all other fields, convinced of the justness of our people's line of armed struggle. You are supporting our just cause and the legitimate rights of our people including the right to return home, the right to self-determination and the right to found a sovereign state of Palestine on the Palestinian territory, the capital of which is Jerusalem.

This proceeds from the international legitimacy and from UN resolutions including Resolution No 3236 presupposing the establishment of fair and durable peace in this region.

Respected and beloved comrade president, friends, the Palestinian people and the fraternal Korean people have many things in common. Moreover, our two peoples are fighting in the same trench against the common enemy. Therefore, their hopes and desires are linked with each other as one. Through their armed struggle our Palestinian people try to liberate Palestine, return to their homeland and build their independent state in the land of Palestine.

We know that your heroic people under the wise guidance and care of you comrade president are struggling to bring the day when they reunify the two parts of divided Korea into one and turn the Korean Peninsula into a country of peace and harmony. We fully support the proposals for the country's reunification advanced by you comrade president, the respected and beloved friend, particularly the fair programme whose content is the proposal for instituting the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by you on the rostrum of the sixth congress of your great party. This programme clearly shows the tested leadership and correct view of you comrade president, the great friend.

We are convinced that your people will repulse the fascist elements of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists and achieve a new victory, with the *chuche* philosophy of world-wide significance as a guideline under your wise leadership. The defeat of the two biggest imperialisms of the world by you in the past proves that the Korean people will certainly win victory in the future, too.

As you, the respected and beloved friend, are convinced, we can confidently say that final victory is in store for Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and for unified Korea under the wise and correct leadership of you the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the friend of the world liberation fighters.

Concluding my speech, I propose a toast to the good health and long life of the respected and beloved friend Comrade President Kim Il-song, to the health of the Palestinian and Korean peoples, and to the health of comrades present here.

Long live Palestine-Korea friendship!

Glory to the fighters!

Revolution till victory!

Thank you.

Award Ceremony

SK112255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- A ceremony for awarding the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on October 11.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the ceremony.

Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae were on hand.

Also present were Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage. After a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was read out, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Gold Star Medal and the Order of the National Flag First Class to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces.

The decree points out that Comrade Yasir 'Arafat has waged an armed struggle for many years against U.S. imperialism and Zionism to win the freedom, liberation and independence of the Palestinian people, dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists and Israeli aggressors, actively supported the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and performed feats in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Palestinian peoples.

Orders and medals of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea were conferred upon the entourage of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Wreath Laying at KPA Monument

SK112218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yasir 'Arafat chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army on the morning of October 11.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage and Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, chief of the PLO mission in our country. Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and personages concerned Kim Man-kum, Pak Chung-kuk and Pak Myong-ku were on hand.

A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up in front of the monument. The national anthems of our country and Palestine were played. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat laid a wreath at the monument amid the playing of wreath-laying music.

He observed a moment's silence in memory of officers and men of the Korean People's Army who died a heroic death, while fighting courageously in the just fatherland liberation war to defend the freedom and independence of the country against the barbarous armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

A ribbon attached to the wreath was inscribed with the words "Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces."

After laying the wreath, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat went round the monument.

KPA Ensemble's Performance

SK112225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- A music and dance performance was given by the artists of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army on October 11 at the Mansudae Art Theatre in honor of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country.

Invited to see the performance were Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage and Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, chief of the PLO mission in our country. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Chong Chun-ki and Pak Chung-kuk, Chang Chol, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and working people in the city. When the guests appeared in the box amid the playing of welcome music, the audience warmly welcomed them with applause.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience. At the end of the performance a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, together with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them. [passage as received]

Kim Il-song's Gift to 'Arafat

SK112247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 11 gave a gift to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces.

Present on the occasion were Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae.

Also present was the entourage of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat.

Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Friendship Association Formed

SK120429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- The Palestine-Korea Friendship Association was formed on October 11 for the purpose of further developing the friendly relations forged between the Palestinian and Korean peoples in the common struggle for independence, sovereignty and national liberation.

Sahir Habash, secretary general of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and member of the Palestine National Council, was appointed as chairman of the Palestine-Korea Friendship Association.

Government Dinner for 'Arafat

SK112243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea arranged a dinner on the evening of October 11 for Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on a state visit to our country.

Invited to the dinner were Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage and Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, chief of the PLO mission in our country. Present there were Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae, and personages concerned Pak Chung-kuk and Pak Myong-ku.

Toasts were made by Comrade O Chin-u and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat at the dinner.

In their toasts they said that the visit of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat made a contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Palestinian peoples and expressed the firm conviction that the Korean and Palestinian peoples would win victory in the struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists and Zionists.

They proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the good health and long life of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Palestinian peoples.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

'Arafat's Departure

SK122224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, left Pyongyang on October 12 by special plane after paying a state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of people carrying flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands were present at the airport to see off the goodwill envoy of the Palestinian people.

Set up amidst farewell bidders were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces. Seen there were sloganboards bearing the words "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation!"

Amid the rising cheers of the crowd, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and his entourage came out to the airport.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrades O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kong Chin-tae, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and leading personages of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

Also present there were Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and diplomatic envoys of various countries in the city.

A farewell function took place in honour of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat. After the national anthems of our country and Palestine played, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, in company with Comrades O Chin-u and Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. A Juvenile Corps member presented a bunch of flowers to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat. At 9:30 a.m. the plane carrying the guests left the Pyongyang airport amid a warm send-off of the crowd.

Postdeparture Message

SK130426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, upon leaving our country on October 12.

The message reads: Upon leaving your friendly country, I, on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and on my own, express greatest and sincerest thanks to you for the comradely and warm solicitude shown us by you dear comrade president when we were received by you the respected and beloved leader and for the revolutionary and fraternal welcome accorded us by your courageous and friendly people during our Palestinian delegation's visit to friendly Korea.

The constructive and purposeful talks between us and our mutual understanding will deepen the relations of militant friendship between our two peoples fighting shoulder to shoulder against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and colonialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, in the name of our people and revolutionaries, express thanks to you for the support extended to the revolution so that we may attain our national goal.

I wish good health and a long life to you the great leader and greater progress and prosperity to your people fighting, following the banner of the chuche idea under your wise and staunch leadership.

Revolution till victory!

U.S., ISRAEL ACCUSED OF KILLING AS-SADAT

SK140837 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Oct 81 p 9

[Dialogue on the death of As-Sadat and the Third World between Yu Chong-yol, dean of the Graduate School of the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, and Kim Yong-so, member of the Institute for Research of Diplomatic and Security Affairs, held on 10 October at the KYONGHYANG SINMUN building]

[Excerpts] [Yu Chong-yol]: The Middle East is at a complicated crossroads in the confrontation of the East and the West and in the relations between the North and the South. Egypt is the center of the Middle East. As-Sadat was the focus of the center. Egypt is a model case of the Third World question.

Egypt was a model case of military leadership in which, the first such instance after the Second World War, the military revolution was successful and the Muslim tradition was done away with.

In August 1961 I went to Cairo from the United States to study problems confronting Egypt.

Last year I visited Cairo, when I heard As-Sadat had instructed his ministers to study the development of Korea. So, many Egyptian Government officials asked us about Korea.

[Kim Yong-so]: From the standpoint that Egypt is a model country, let us discuss who killed As-Sadat. In a nutshell, the United States and Israel killed As-Sadat. My speaking like this may lead to thoughts of something like an international plot. But my real meaning is that following As-Sadat's historic decision for peace negotiations with Israel, Israel adopted too selfish an attitude and the United States was passive toward the decision, even clearly understanding the difficulties As-Sadat faced then. As a result, As-Sadat had to face many internal and external difficulties, such as Egypt's isolation from the Arab countries, the country's economic crisis and the anti-As-Sadat public opinion in the country caused by his recent political suppression.

Exploiting such conditions, the Muslim fanatics took action, dreaming of a religious revolution as in Iran.

It will be interesting to see what stand the United States and Israel, which were somewhat passive in understanding and cooperating with As-Sadat's peace line, will take in the future. Although Vice President Mubarak tries to inherit and follow As-Sadat's line, many changes are taking place at home and abroad.

Man tends to recall the past as beautiful. This tendency is even more true among the masses.

As-Sadat pursued a realistic political line to reconstruct the economy of the country, bankrupted because of 'Abd an-Nasir's line of pan-Arabism. But, he failed to achieve this goal because of the passive attitude of the United States. His efforts for peace also failed to make progress because of the selfish attitude on the part of Israel.

These failures as well as discord with the fraternal Arab countries eventually brought great frustration to the Egyptian people and to the military in particular.

The death of As-Sadat will bring more difficult problems to Israel and the United States. It will have a direct bearing on the activity of the Third World.

The U.S. role in dealing with the Third World problem in connection with the future of Egypt after the death of As-Sadat is very important and weighty. If the United States had more actively paid an interest in the domestic affairs of Egypt when As-Sadat was in a dilemma in recent years, the situation in Egypt would have been different from that at present and As-Sadat would have extricated himself from his misfortune. If the United States had helped As-Sadat's efforts for solving economic difficulties and had restrained Israel's acts, As-Sadat's tragedy would have been avoided.

[Yu Chong-yol] That is right. The United States has experienced many failures in relations with the Third World. For instance there have been many cases in which it renounced its efforts at the last moment. These cases include the Yalta agreement, the Vietnam war and the downfall of Pahlavi in Iran.

CHON CALLS FOR OLYMPICS TO TRANSCEND POLITICS

SK100324 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 10 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Yu-hwan said Saturday that the 1988 Olympics Games in Seoul must be made "a pure sport festival of reconciliation" for all the people of the world, without any political element.

Addressing the 62nd Korean national athletic meet held at Seoul Stadium, Chon recalled that there has been much debate over the controversial political elements involved in the Olympics, which should be a festival of peace transcending politics. He said that Seoul's right to host the 1988 summer world sport event meant "a precious opportunity for us to serve other countries and peoples."

The president said that hosting the Olympic Games in Seoul is "of profound significance when it is viewed in the context of (Korean) national history," adding that the world sports event will be a turning point to open a new period in the history of Korea. Chon said that many countries got together in Korea during the declining days of Korea's Yi Dynasty and during the three-year Korean War, but such encounters grew out of conflict. "The Seoul Olympics means that the encounter of conflict will give way to the advent of reconciliation, and that our geopolitical condition will undergo a change from a powder keg into a sanctuary of peace."

CHON TU-HWAN HOLDS TALKS WITH DJP LEADERS

SK090514 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that it was important for lawmakers to be armed with the spirit of placing the national interest above anything else in their parliamentary activities. With this spirit, he said the lawmakers should make proper and adequate study of law bills, including the budget bill and assert themselves fully to make the National Assembly more efficient and productive according to the expectation of the people. The presidential remarks were made in meeting with leaders of the Democratic Justice Party, of which he is also president, at Chongwadae yesterday, according to party spokesman Rep Pong Tu-wan.

President Chon, according to the spokesman, said he hoped that all the lawmakers of the majority party and minority parties alike would not spare their efforts in this line. The president was quoted as saying, "The period of the 1980's is full of uncertainties as I had anticipated. It is the DJP that should pull the nation through these uncertainties, firming up the foundation of stability. In this process, we cannot afford to while away even an hour."

After being briefed on a host of law bills the party plans to legislate, President Chon instructed the party leaders to enact them in full consultation with the government after making full study of them within the party, Rep Pong said. The party leaders were asked to consider the situation of the government and popular interests in the legislation without being swayed by either interest groups or popularity mindedness. Participants in the Chongwadae meeting included Party Chairman Rep Yi Chai-hyong, Central Committee Chairman Rep Wang Sang-eun, Secretary-General Rep Kwon Chong-tal, Floor Leader Rep Yi Chong-chan and spokesman Rep Pong. President Chon also instructed the party leaders to carry on training of party members through spiritual armament enabling them to confront North Korea logically at any time.

REPORTS ON TREATMENT UNDER POL POT CITED

BK091627 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Oct (SPK) -- The recent discoveries in Takeo Province, south of Phnom Penh, reveal that the Pol Pot gang threw the bodies of Kampucheans they had killed into old bomb craters made by U.S. B-52 aircraft.

Bonze So Sath, 55, from the Kakaoh Monastery of Sophi, Kandeng commune, Bati District, some 30 km north of Takeo township, said: In addition to the 221 graves already unearthed in the monastery compound, the Pol Pot gang used many other large graves west of the monastery which were made by U.S. B-52 bombs in 1973. The Pol Pot hangmen of the region used the bones of their victims as fertilizer, Bonze So Sath went on to say.

Koy Say, a sixtyish blacksmith from Kandeng Thom, Kandeng commune, told of the hellish life he lived for 16 months in prison O.8 -- a name given by the Pol Pot gang to the Kakaoh Monastery of Sophi hamlet. He pointed out to the SPK correspondent the execution ground and the pile of more than 2,000 skulls which have just been unearthed.

In the temple where he was imprisoned there were more than 500 fettered detainees, he said. After talking about the different methods of execution used by the Pol Pot gang, Koy Say said that the massacres in this center were intensified toward the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978, and the number of the detainees did not cease to grow. He said he was arrested in July 1976 when he was tilling land. He found many of his friends in the village all bound up. He suffered the same fate. The detainees, he went on to say, were undressed and subjected to questioning every 5 days. They were beaten with whips or hammers and had water poured into their nostrils. Starved, many were forced to swallow the excrement or drink the urine of their jailmates, Koy Say added.

According to various witnesses, including former hangmen and wardens of the prison, more than 90,000 persons were massacred there.

HUN SEN, HENG TEAV ADDRESS TRADE UNION MEETING

BK131500 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The Trade Union Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs closed its first meeting at the Foreign Ministry on the afternoon of 8 October following 3 days of thorough discussions and consultation.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Minister Hun Sen urged all cadres and personnel of the ministry to close their ranks in order to strengthen and develop the ministry as well as the local trade union organization. He particularly stressed the need to raise their awareness and political understanding in order to contribute to the service of the revolution and to national restoration and construction. In conclusion, the comrade minister appealed to all members of the local trade union as well as to the new trade union committee to steadfastly implement the resolutions of the meeting as well as those of the fourth party congress.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, called on all trade union members to hold fast to the collective stand by linking themselves to labor, cherishing a sound society, strengthening internal rules and discipline, consolidating national and international solidarity, and, particularly, trying hard to develop the local trade union.

Afterwards, representatives of all workers took the floor to pledge to temper their characters, uphold the proletariat, maintain vigilance against and crush all maneuvers of the enemies who attempt to sabotage the working class and hold aloft the two banners -- patriotism and international solidarity.

CHAN SI SENDS MESSAGE ON CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY DAY

BK120912 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] On 6 October Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, sent a greetings message to Comrade Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The message reads: Dear beloved Comrade Minister: On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] and in my own name, I would like to extend my most sincere and warmest greetings to you, comrade minister, and cadres, male and female combatants of the Czechoslovak People's Army, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the great Czechoslovak People's Army.

The historic great victories scored by the Czechoslovak people and the Czechoslovak People's Army during the past 41 years steadily strengthened its existence and it became a strong and brave army in the Warsaw Pact, thanks to the clear-sighted leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Government of the CSSR which stand on the correct principles of Marxism-Leninism.

On this occasion, I would like to once more wish you, comrade minister, and fraternal cadres of the Czechoslovak People's Army more great successes in the defense and construction of your great socialist fatherland. Would you please accept our highest salutations.

[Signed] Chan Si.

PROPAGANDA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LPDR CONFERENCE

BK091403 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the LPDR, on 5 October a delegation of Kampuchea's Central Propaganda and Education Commission led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, left for the LPDR to attend a conference of Propaganda and Education Commissions of the Indochinese countries.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture; Comrade Nut Savoeun, vice minister of health; female Comrade Som Kim Suor, deputy director general of the national radio; and several cadres and personnel of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission.

PHOUN SIPASEUT ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK091700 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Speech by Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, at the 36th UN General Assembly session in New York -- no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President: First of all, I would like to express warm congratulations to you on the occasion of your election as president of our UN General Assembly session. I am convinced that with your experience as a senior diplomat, the heavy tasks entrusted upon you will be well accomplished. At the same time, I extend warm congratulations through you to the vice chairmen and all members of the office.

On behalf of the LPDR Government, I would like to reiterate our high assessment of the sacrifices and persistent efforts made by His Excellency Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for the cause of peace and international cooperation.

We also extend warm congratulations to the Republic of Vanuatu and Belize admitted as the 155th and 156th members of the United Nations. We welcome the distinguished representatives of these two countries.

Mr President, our 36th UN General Assembly session is convened at a time when the world situation remains difficult and extremely complex. While the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, justice and socialism are expanding and becoming strong throughout the world, the imperialists and the Western militarist groups have pursued bellicose policies and attempted to recoup their positions by struggling to renew the cold war and giving the green light to the arms race, thereby seriously threatening peace and international stability. Their irresponsible acts have seriously affected international relations.

For this reason, over the past 12 months detente has shifted to a policy of confrontation; the arms race has continued at a furious tempo; and the world's economic dangers have become more and more serious with each passing day. Negotiations on arms limitation and reduction conducted in various UN institutions and at other international conferences achieved minimum results in 1981. In particular, the bilateral negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on strategic arms limitation have been unilaterally suspended by the United States, thereby tremendously damaging the cause of arms reduction. Furthermore, the United States has not only refused thus far to ratify the SALT II Treaty on arms limitation but has turned it into a new problem.

The U.S. Government's recent decision to produce neutron bombs constitutes an escalation of the arms race. To minimize and eliminate dangers threatening all mankind and world civilization, the people throughout the world must now unite closely to oppose this new escalation and strongly condemn the dangerous theory of limited nuclear war formulated by some imperialist organizations -- a theory which is being frantically supported by international reactionary forces.

The acceleration of the arms race triggered by the new U.S. administration's policy of confrontation toward various socialist countries -- particularly against the Soviet Union, the national liberation movements and various progressive and peace-loving countries throughout the world -- has not only complicated the settlement of major problems that have confronted the world for several years but has worsened disputes in many regions.

In Latin America and the Caribbean region, the United States, paying no heed to international condemnation, has continued to give assistance in all forms to the dictatorial governments which are dependent on it, for example, those in El Salvador and Chile, in order to eliminate the most fundamental rights -- freedom and democracy -- and to barbarously kill the people in these countries, whose struggles are entering a decisive stage leading to inevitable victory. Meanwhile, the United States has pursued a policy of intervention, coercion, threats and aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries which are pursuing a policy of free and independent development without imperialist domination.

In Europe, it is observed with concern that tension has increased as a result of the intentions of the United States and some NATO countries that are trying to install new medium-range nuclear missiles in the hope of renewing the cold war and at the same time are giving support to the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland in an attempt to create a confused situation there and lead Poland away from the path of socialism.

In Africa, in southern Africa in particular, the prolonged occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the apartheid policy of the imperialist-supported Pretoria government have considerably aggravated tension, thus greatly endangering peace and security not only in the African Continent but also throughout the world.

The Eighth Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly on the Namibia question clearly showed the concern of the world's people about the serious situation in Namibia, which is the product of South Africa's stubborn refusal to withdraw from Namibian territory and its increasingly violent actions against Angola, Mozambique and other neighboring countries.

In the Middle East in 1981, the acts of aggression committed by Israel with unconditional U.S. support against the Arab countries, and Lebanon in particular have increased dramatically. Israel has committed these acts of aggression in the hope of extinguishing the struggle of the Palestinian people and to threaten Syria's security. The unprovoked Israeli attack against Iraq's nuclear reactor and the unprovoked attack launched by the United States against aircraft of the Libyan Air Force are undeniable proof of the bellicose actions of these powers who trample underfoot the various principles of international law and conduct.

In the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions, the bloody dispute between Iraq and Iran, two neighboring, nonaligned countries, is a cause of misery and serious losses to each side and gives the U.S. an excuse to implement its policy of military superiority in these tense regions. The United States is upgrading its naval base on Diego Garcia, reinforcing the new so-called base for military flexibility and is setting up an emergency force that will be ready to enter the region at any time to protect so-called vital U.S. interests.

Faced with these approaching dangers, the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the profound aspirations of the peoples in the coastal areas is an urgent task. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that the conference on the Indian Ocean, scheduled for this year, has not been held due to the unconstructive attitude of various Western powers.

For this reason, in the interest of peace and stability in the region, our delegation deems it desirable to hold the unreasonably suspended conference in 1982.

In Afghanistan, the imperialists and international reactionaries are carrying out an undeclared war against the Afghan people's revolution, thus seriously aggravating tension in this part of the world.

In Southeast Asia, the big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Beijing leaders has constantly caused tension and threatens the security and independence of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. It also threatens peace and stability in the entire region. In order to carry out their dark designs, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have colluded closely with the U.S. imperialists in pitting the various ASEAN countries against the three countries in Indochina -- a situation favorable for the implementation of their schemes of intervention, destruction and aggression. Simultaneously, they have sought to divide the various Indochinese countries, whom they consider to be a major obstacle in their advance to the South.

The recent visit of the Chinese premier to several ASEAN countries was nothing but a maneuver designed to conceal Beijing's assistance to bogus revolutionary groups in those countries and to incite them to adopt a harsh attitude toward the three countries in Indochina, thus aggravating the tension between the two groups of countries. However, the result of the visit, unexpected by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, was that their hypocritical policy became clearly visible. Some ASEAN countries are aware of this.

The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, instigated and supported by the United States, have deployed increased numbers of troops and carried out armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border in an attempt to threaten Vietnam. This, characteristically, is similar to the past U.S. aggression against Vietnam as well as against Laos and Kampuchea. The recent convening of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea, in which China, the United States, various ASEAN countries and their allies played a joint role, stands as a clear evidence of interference.

The LPDR, together with the PRK, the SRV, other socialist countries and justice-loving countries, rejected and condemned the conference which has seriously affected the independence and sovereignty of the PRK.

We once again announce that the various decisions made by the conference are null and void. The foreign ministers of the three countries in Indochina, in their conferences held in Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh in January and June of 1981, have repeatedly stressed their proposals to hold a regional conference to resolve all problems of mutual interest. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that these reasonable proposals, which conform with the true situation and the spirit and substance of the principle on the peaceful settlement of disputes, have been rejected by the ASEAN countries. Moreover, some ASEAN countries, incited by Beijing and Washington, have provided facilities for the Beijing-backed Kampuchean reactionaries to hold meetings in Singapore and Bangkok in an attempt to set up a united front and a so-called coalition government -- an act of blatant interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. But these meetings only serve to reveal and unmask the inevitable conflicts among these groups before the world.

For this reason, no matter what tricks Beijing and Washington may resort to in order to oppose the Kampuchean people, they can in no way reverse the stable political and legal situation in Kampuchea.

The statement recently made by the PRK vice premier and foreign minister in New Delhi -- which says that with the agreement with the SRV Government the PRK will discuss a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea if Thailand stops supporting and assisting the remnants of Pol Pot and other reactionary groups in carrying out sabotage activities against the PRK and stops using its territory as a sanctuary for them -- is a good step that will lead to an actual settlement of the Kampuchean problem and serves to promote peace, stability and mutual understanding among the countries in the region.

The three countries in Indochina will continue to talk with the various ASEAN countries concerning their proposals in order to seek ways to resolve the points of conflict between the two groups of countries.

In such conditions, our delegation, after discussing with and with the approval of the SRV and the PRK, would like to have the honor to present some principles on relations between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries as follows:

1. To respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

To respect the right of the people of each country to choose and develop freely their political, social, economic and cultural systems, and to decide freely their domestic and foreign policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Nonaligned Movement and of the Charter of the United Nations. Not to impose one side's will on the other.

The internal and external affairs of each country in the two groups of countries--Indochina and ASEAN -- shall be decided by its own people. No other country shall have the right to interfere therein, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly.

2. To solve disputes and differences in the relations between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- as well as among other countries in the region by peaceful means through negotiations and in the spirit that all problems of Southeast Asia should be settled by the Southeast Asian countries themselves on the principles of equality, friendship, mutual respect, mutual understanding and taking into account each country's legitimate interests, by mutual agreement and without imposing one side's will on the other, without outside interference, without the use of force or threat to use force in their relations.

To respect the right of each country of Indochina and ASEAN and other countries in Southeast Asia to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with the principles of the Non-aligned Movement and the Charter of the United Nations. Not to allow any country to use various collective self-defense treaties to serve its particular interests and oppose other countries in the region.

3. To pursue and develop bilateral or multilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural, sports and tourist fields between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- as well as other countries in Southeast Asia on the principles of equality and mutual benefit with a view to strengthening mutual understanding and trust, and friendship and good neighborly relations, in the interest of the cause of national construction in each country in accordance with its own specific conditions.

The various countries concerned in the region will cooperate in the exploitation of the Mekong River for their respective economic development and for the common prosperity of the region.

4. To respect the sovereignty of the coastal countries of the South China Sea over their territorial waters as well as their sovereign rights over their exclusive economic zones and continental shelves.

To ensure favorable conditions for the land-locked countries in the region regarding the transit to and from the sea, jointly guarantee maritime rights and advantages to the same countries in accordance with international law and practice.

To solve disputes among the coastal countries of the South China Sea over maritime zones and islands through negotiations. Pending a resolution, the parties concerned undertake to refrain from any actions that might aggravate the existing disputes. The various countries in the region will act jointly to seek modalities of cooperation among themselves and with other countries inside or outside the region in the exploitation of the sea and seabed resources on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, preservation of the environment against pollution, guarantee international communications and the freedom of sea and air navigation in the region.

5. The various countries outside the region must respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in the region. To end all forms of pressure and threats from outside creating tension and hostility among the countries in the region.

The countries in the region shall not allow any country to use their territory as a base for aggression and intervention, direct or indirect, against other countries.

The various countries in the region are ready to cooperate with countries outside the region and international organizations to receive their aid with no political conditions attached.

Bilateral or multilateral cooperation between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN as well as other countries in the region with countries outside the region shall not, under any circumstances, be detrimental to the security and interests of other countries in the region or directed against a third country.

6. To ensure an efficient implementation of the above-mentioned principles, a standing body in charge of the dialogue and consultations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN eventually with the participation of Burma should be established. This body, the composition of which is to be agreed upon by the two sides, may consist of one or many countries representing each group and hold annual meetings to solve problems concerning relations between the members of the two groups, or extraordinary meetings in case of emergency or crisis.

7. The above-mentioned principles shall constitute a basis for the current dialogue and consultations aimed at concluding agreements of some other form of commitment between the two groups of countries of Indochina and ASEAN -- which are ready to invite the other countries of the region to take part in them.

Mr President, as for the internal situation in our country, since the founding of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, the Lao people of all nationalities have exerted great efforts to heal the wounds of war and build a new life. In spite of numerous problems left behind by the protracted war of destruction, plus the serious adverse effects of floods and drought as well as enemy acts of sabotage and subversion, thanks to our own efforts and assistance of fraternal and friendly countries and international organizations, we have scored (?numerous brilliant achievements). In particular, we have firmly defended our country and have laid down certain foundations for economic, social and culture development by our people.

This year we have commenced the implementation of the first 5-year development plan. We are confident that with our determination and continuous perseverance and with assistance from fraternal and friendly countries and international organizations we will be able to implement this plan successfully.

However, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, colluding with the imperialists and other reactionaries, are continuing to carry out their sinister acts aimed at destabilizing our country by massing a large number of their troops along the Lao-Chinese border where they carry out frantic war games, fire artillery shells into our territory and seek to infiltrate spies. In addition to intensifying their slanderous propaganda campaigns against our country, they have also sponsored, trained and armed exiled Lao reactionaries and sent them directly back into Laos or through a neighboring country to oppose the Lao people. They have also tried in every way to instigate this neighboring country to become hostile toward our country.

Faced with this policy of provocation, sabotage and interference, the LPDR as well as the SRV and the PRK, which have stood shoulder to shoulder to fight against their common enemies in the past as well as at present, will continue to consolidate and strengthen the special cooperation and solidarity among ourselves in order to defend our independence and rebuild our respective countries in this new period. The special relationship and solidarity among the three Indochinese countries pose no threat to anyone.

The foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea also agreed at the Phnom Penh conference on 13 and 14 June 1981 that the cessation of armed attacks and provocation by China against the SRV and LPDR, as well as the cessation of Chinese support to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces, would create favorable conditions for settling (?conflicts) with China on the basis of strict respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression and noninterference, equality and mutual benefit.

In its relations with the Kingdom of Thailand, the LPDR has constantly and strictly adhered by the letter of the joint Lao-Thai communique signed in 1979 -- a document aimed at turning the border between the two countries into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation and promoting good neighborly relations between the peoples of the two countries. Therefore, it is necessary that this communique be completely implemented (?by the two parties) with no foreign interference [words indistinct].

Mr President, as you have observed, the international situation is a continuous source of concern. This is because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of confrontation, particularly their strategy against the Soviet Union. On the contrary, various socialist, nonaligned and other peace-loving countries have persisted in proposing creative ideas with a view to consolidating detente and peace while preventing the arms race. They have also proposed measures to consolidate mutual trust in Europe and on other continents.

Continuously pursuing its political policy of peace, independence, friendship and non-alignment, the LPDR welcomes the creative attitudes of various socialist countries in all conferences and negotiations on disarmament. The LPDR also supports the proposals adopted in the 26th CPSU Congress on measures to achieve progress in the cause of disarmament. Regarding this matter, the LPDR has been satisfied with the initiative of the Soviet delegation which has requested that the current UN General Assembly session place the topic of the signing of a treaty banning the installation of all types of weapons in space on its agenda. This initiative is aimed at preventing the use of space as a site for expanding the arms race. The LPDR has agreed to the proposal for the resumption of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms. The LPDR solemnly denounces the U.S. administration's decision to produce neutron bombs. Such a decision only increases the risk of nuclear war.

In addition, we have agreed with the United Nations to increase efforts to obstruct in every possible way and by all means the danger of nuclear war, which, based on the level of the accumulation, consolidation and particularly the proliferation of this type of weapon, constitutes an unprecedented danger for the extermination of mankind. In this spirit, we consider as correct and appropriate the initiative of the USSR Government, which has proposed that the current General Assembly discuss the draft statement on the prevention of nuclear war. Approval of the statement on this matter will certainly contribute to the restoration of mutual trust in international relations. It will also create favorable conditions for the talks on strategic arms limitation and may lead to the destruction of nuclear weapons and strategy in the next stage.

We denounce certain Western countries for interfering in the internal affairs of Poland. We hope that the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish state will be able to overcome all difficulties now facing them. At the same time, we highly appreciate the measures taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to assist the Polish people to maintain their revolutionary gains successfully. It is apparent that the talks between two groups of persons to seek a just and permanent solution to the problems of their country has achieved no progress during the past several months. To maintain the interests of the entire [word indistinct] people, it is necessary to put an end to foreign interference in their internal affairs so that the talks can achieve progress.

The LPDR solemnly condemns the imperialist policy of interference, pressure, threats and aggression toward Cuba, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries. The LPDR supports the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Chile to regain their democratic rights and freedom. We also support the just struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their right to self-determination and for their independence.

We strongly denounce the United States for using bacterial weapons against Cuba, as a result of which innocent people were killed while livestock breeding and agricultural work have been seriously destroyed. We solemnly condemn all new acts of pressures and attitudes which have obstructed the implementation of various agreements reached in the eighth extraordinary, urgent General Assembly session.

We once again reiterate our firm support for and solidarity with the victorious struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO for national independence. We also reiterate our militant solidarity with the various frontline states, particularly with the People's Republic of Angola, in the struggle against the aggressive and threatening acts of the racist South African regime. We also maintain support for and solidarity with the heroic Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario in their just struggle for their rights to self-determination and independence. We solemnly condemn the Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and Palestinian civilians as well as the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear plant. We support the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership to regain their inalienable rights, including their right to set up an independent Palestinian state in the land of Palestine.

We strongly denounce the sabotage schemes of the imperialists and international reactionaries in Afghanistan and once again reiterate our militant solidarity with the Afghan people, who have been given free assistance by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and who are struggling heroically to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and the gains of the April 1978 revolution.

In this spirit, we support the proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for either bipartite or tripartite negotiations with Pakistan and Iran, as they wish, with the participation of the UN secretary general or his representative. We support the Korean people's struggle to demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from southern Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation without any interference from outside.

With regard to peace and stability in Asia, the LPDR vigorously supports the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic for an international treaty on nonaggression and the nonuse of forces in relations between the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

After suffering for a long time as a result of criminal and brutal acts of genocide, the heroic Kampuchean people continue to suffer injustice; for they have been obstructed from having their representative in this organization. Their seat has continuously been occupied by the clique of murderers. Since its establishment, the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] has always shown itself to be a state capable of and responsible for fulfilling its obligations both at home and abroad. At the same time, the Kampuchean people have revived again in a worthy manner. Following the nationwide general elections organized in last May, the Kampuchean people have set up legislative, administrative, judicial and other state institutions along the path they have selected by themselves. These are all complete qualifications for acceptance as UN members. Therefore, the LPDR is of opinion that it is now time for the international community to settle [words indistinct] by promptly returning the seat to the PRK in accordance with the rights of the Kampuchean people and to drive the representatives of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of murderers -- who have been sentenced [word indistinct] by the Kampuchean people -- from the United Nations. No reason, even the fraudulent legal reason of the so-called outside intervention as claimed by certain UN member countries, can permanently deny the inalienable rights of the PRK to make a contribution to the work of this organization.

Our Lao people reiterate our firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people who have heroically struggled on all battle fronts to defend their fatherland against the threats and aggression of the Beijing big-nation expansionists.

The LPDR fully supports the proposal of the SRV on measures to put an end to the hostility toward each other, separate the forces of both countries and set up a Demilitarized Zone in order to restore peace and stability along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The LPDR also supports the proposal of the SRV for an early resumption of the talks at the level of foreign ministers between China and Vietnam so as to discuss problems of common interest with a view to restoring normal relations between the two countries.

In short, we fully support the struggle of various nations against aggression and occupation by imperialism, old and neocolonialism, big-nation expansionism, racism, apartheid and Zionism. This is because aggression and occupation are the root causes of the threats to peace and international security.

Mr President, along with increased political tension, the year 1981 is also a year in which the world economic situation has deteriorated seriously. The economic crisis, which has shaken the world for years, has been continuously aggravated. This is because various developed capitalist countries have failed to take appropriate measures to restore the aforesaid situation. Regarding this matter, the proposal of various developing countries for joint negotiations on international development and cooperation to proceed to setting up of a new international economic order was absurdly obstructed by certain industrialized countries in the North-South conference in Paris. For mutual interests and for international cooperation, it is necessary that the aforesaid negotiations be promptly held and achieve success or the already serious economic difficulties may cause an international crisis.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I have discussed the attitude of the LPDR Government on the main problems of concern to the world during the past 12 months. In conclusion, I would like to once again reiterate the pledge of the LPDR on its readiness to contribute in a positive manner to consolidating and further increasing the efficiency of the work of the United Nations. However, we think that it is not necessary to repeat the influence and efficiency of the UN organization. Actually, the influence of the organization depends on its ability to settle all problems raised for discussion. In order to make the UN organization a genuine tool of peace and international cooperation, it is vitally necessary for all member countries to (?think about) the noble cause of this organization and to prevent it from becoming a tool used to interfere in affairs related to the sovereignty of member countries. Only a concrete, just and practical decision can contribute to the consolidation of the (?principles) of the UN organization. Our Lao delegation pledges to persist in making efforts to contribute to the (?this cause).

I wish this 35th General Assembly a glorious success. Thank you.

SIANG PASASON Commentary

BK091620 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Oct 81

[SIANG PASASON 9 October commentary: "The Just Voice for Peace"]

[Text] Dear listeners, on 28 September, our deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Phoun Sipaseut, delivered a brilliant speech at the UN General Assembly session in which he said that the current tense and confusing situation in the world stems from the war-mongering policy of the Western imperialist and militarist groups who have tried to recoup their losses by rekindling the cold war and engaging in an arms race. He also noted the current developments in various parts of the world. He noted particularly that the tense situation in Southeast Asia is the product of the big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Beijing leaders who have colluded with the U.S. imperialists in trying to agitate the ASEAN countries to oppose the three Indochinese countries, thus aggravating tension in this region. To rectify this tense situation, Phoun Sipaseut proposed the following principles on relations between the two groups of countries in Indochina and ASEAN:

1. To respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence between the two groups of countries in Indochina and ASEAN for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

To respect the right of the people of each country to choose and develop freely their economic, political, social and cultural systems, to decide freely their domestic and foreign policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Nonaligned Movement and of the UN Charter, and not to impose the will of one side on the other.

The internal affairs of each country shall be decided by its own people and no country shall have the right to interfere therein individually or collectively, directly or indirectly.

2. To solve disputes and differences in the relations among the countries in the two groups of Indochina and ASEAN as well as among the other countries in the region by peaceful means through negotiations and in the spirit that the problems of Southeast Asia should be settled by the Southeast Asian countries themselves on the principles of equality, friendship, mutual respect, comprehension and taking into account each country's legitimate interests, by mutual agreement and without imposing one party's will on the other, without external interference, without recourse to the use of force or the threat to use force in their mutual relations.

To respect the right of each country in Indochina and ASEAN and the other Southeast Asian countries to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter; not allowing any country to use collective self-defense treaties to serve its particular interests and oppose other countries in the region.

3. To pursue and develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural, sport and touristic fields between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- as well as other countries in Southeast Asia on the principles of equality, mutual benefit with a view to strengthening mutual understanding and trust, friendship and good neighborly relations, in the interest of the national construction of each country according to its own conditions.

The countries concerned in the region will cooperate in the exploitation of the Mekong River for their respective economic development and for the common prosperity of the region.

4. To respect the sovereignty of the coastal countries of the South China Sea over their territorial waters, their sovereign rights over their exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

To ensure favorable conditions for the land-locked countries in the region regarding the transit to and from the sea and guarantee maritime rights and advantages to the same countries in accordance with international law and practice.

To solve disputes among the coastal countries of the South China Sea over maritime zones and islands through negotiations. Pending a solution, the parties concerned undertake to refrain from any actions that might aggravate the existing disputes. The countries in the region will act in concert to seek modalities of cooperation among themselves as well as with other countries inside and outside the region in the exploitation of the sea and seabed resources on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, preservation of the sea environment against pollution, guarantee international communications and freedom of sea and air navigation in the region.

5. Countries outside the region have to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in the region. To end all forms of pressure and threats from outside which create tension and hostility among the countries in the region, the countries in the region shall not allow any country to use their territory as a base for aggression and intervention, direct or indirect, against others. The countries in the region are ready to cooperate with other countries outside the region and international organizations and to receive their aid with no political conditions attached.

Bilateral or multilateral cooperation between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN as well as the other countries in the region with countries outside the region shall not, under any circumstances, be detrimental to the security and interests of other countries in the region or directed against a third country.

6. To ensure an efficient implementation of the above-mentioned principles, a standing body in charge of the dialogue and consultations between the two groups of the countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- eventually with the participation of Burma will be established. This body, the composition of which is to be agreed upon by the two sides, may consist of one or many representatives of each group -- in accordance with formula of 1-1 or 2-2 -- and hold annual meetings to solve the problems raised concerning relations between the members of the two groups, or extraordinary meetings in case of emergency or crisis.

7. The above-mentioned principles shall constitute a basis for the current dialogue and consultations aimed at concluding agreements or some other form of commitment between the two groups of countries in Indochina and ASEAN, which are ready to invite the other countries of the region to take part in them.

The principles on the relations between the two groups of countries in Indochina and ASEAN, which were proposed by our deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Phoun Sipaseut, are absolutely just and most suitable to the actual situation in this region. They constitute a key factor that will enable the countries in Southeast Asia to maintain their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; to halt outside interference; to coexist with one another in peace and stability; and to promote mutual understanding among the peoples in the countries of the region.

Any opponents of these just and reasonable proposals can be considered those who refuse to accept reality, oppose peace and allow the imperialists and Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to use their territory to create tension and oppose peace, thus creating a dangerous situation for the people in this region. Such acts are of no benefit to any countries in Southeast Asia and the world. They will only bring disaster to their country and people.

Thus, the best solution to the problems in this region is the correct implementation of the principles proposed by Minister Phoun Sipaseut. Then the disputes between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN will be correctly settled in accordance with current reality. As a result, peace, stability and cooperation will prevail in this region. Such a development benefits not only the countries in this region but also peace and the reduction of tension in the world.

SUPREME COMMANDER ON SRV MILITARY CAPABILITY

BK091641 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 Oct 81 p 2

[Interview given on 7 October in Bangkok by Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon to officials of the Committee for Assistance of Indochinese Refugees from Japan]

[Excerpt] [Question] There is conflicting information regarding Vietnam's capability for waging aggression against Thailand. U.S. sources have it that Vietnam's capability in this area is very high, while Thai sources say Vietnam's capability is limited due to the lack of economic support required for such armed aggression. Can you comment?

[Saiyut] The Thai military assesses the capability of the Vietnamese military as follows:

1. Vietnam has a limited capability for launching operations, deliberate or not, across the border. Vietnamese operations in this category include firing across the border and tactical operations.
2. Vietnam has a limited capability for launching deliberate division-size tactical operations across the border into certain border provinces.

The Thai military is confident that, taking into consideration the combat strength of Vietnam and Thailand, the Thai Armed Forces are fully capable of maintaining the situation in the face of Vietnamese operations. However, if Vietnam launches a concentrated attack on Thailand and receives continued support from its superpower ally, Thailand will have to mobilize every possible force against the attack and will probably have to ask for assistance from its allies and other countries which cherish peace and justice.

SRV TROOP MOVEMENT, ACTIVITY IN LAOS REPORTED

BK111224 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Oct 81 pp 1 and 12

[Text] According to a dispatch from the MATICHON correspondent in Nakhon Phanom, since 1 October Vietnamese Divisions 1 and 5 in Kampuchea have moved into Laos. One division was stationed in Khammoane and Savannakhet Provinces along the border with Thailand's Nakhon Phanom Province. The Vietnamese forces are rallying at Nam Thon village with 50 tanks and have divided themselves into companies to work with the local guerrillas in the suppression of thieves, bandits and resistance groups.

The report said that the other division is stationed at Seno and is equipped with 50 tanks. Part of this division was sent to Nong Sa Phang together with 50 Thai communist terrorists who have graduated from combat schools in Vietnam.

It was also reported that the Vietnamese soldiers in Laos have sent Thai communist terrorists to operate in the Thai territory. The Vietnamese forces are reportedly launching suppression operations along Route 13 from Savannakhet to Khammoane with support and reinforcements delivered by vehicles.

Meanwhile, the correspondent in Nong Khai Province reported that on 25 September sporadic gunfire was heard from (Thap Bok) village opposite Ban Tai village in Tambon Na Kung of Thailand. It was reported that the gunfire was part of a military drill of the Lao troops, and Lao boats with fully equipped Lao and Vietnamese soldiers were sighted in the vicinity of Khorat Islet, Phak Kat subdistrict. However, the Thai military and police forces in the area have been put on full alert to prevent an untoward incident.

After presiding over the closing ceremony of a training course at the Public Relations Department at 1530 on 9 October, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon told reporters that the military is investigating the reported movement of the Vietnamese troops in Laos. Asked about the military drill in Laos, the supreme commander replied that the drill could be an ordinary exercise like those regularly conducted by the Thai military at the battalion and company levels.

Provincial Authorities To Meet

BK140429 Bangkok POST in English 14 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] Nong Khai -- An "unusual troop movement" has been spotted on the Laotian side of the Mekong River, opposite Ban Na Kang in Phak Kat subdistrict of this northeastern province. The size of the force being brought in was not known, but a provincial official said it comprised mainly heavily-armed Vietnamese and some Laotian soldiers.

Nong Khai Governor Kunson Santitham said yesterday that it looked like the Vietnamese and Laotian authorities were "starting to beef up the whole stretch of this area." The troops were digging bunkers and pointing guns at Thailand, he said.

The matter is of great concern to authorities here because the distance across the Mekong River at some points is only 500 metres. Provincial authorities have called an urgent meeting to draw up a contingency evacuation plan in case fighting erupts. The plan involves the moving of about 4,000 villagers four kilometres from the border.

Clashes between Thai and Laotian Mekong River patrols took place last week, resulting in the sinking of one Laotian patrol boat. An unconfirmed report said yesterday that the Thai Mekong River patrol unit based in Nakhon Phanom had captured four Laotian transport boats which strayed into Thai waters some time after the tense fighting took place. The report also said the Laotian Foreign Ministry had lodged a protest with the Thai Embassy in Vientiane.

REPORT ON TOXIC CHEMICALS IN KAMPUCHEA CITED

BK101303 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] The Information Office of the Supreme Command said yesterday that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces have been prepared to use toxic chemicals, as they brought the chemicals to Ban Nimit of Poipet District in Battambang Province opposite Thailand's Aranyaprathet District.

The Information Office quoted a reliable intelligence report as saying that there are two types of toxic chemicals being used by the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces in Kampuchea: the chronic type with long-term effects, and the one with immediate results. Earlier, the Information Office issued a warning to Thai soldiers and villagers in the areas along the border line adjacent to Kampuchea against the toxic chemicals being sprayed in the Kampuchean territory near the Thai border. The chemicals might have been also sprayed in the Thai border areas, the Information Office said.

On the fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and Khmer Rouge and the Khmer Serei guerrillas, the Information Office said since the middle of September the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has deployed more intelligence units to the areas near the Thai border in order to get information on the movement of their enemies. The Heng Samrin authorities have also enforced strict measures to prevent the Kampuchean civilians from coming to receive food and other supplies from the international relief organizations near the Thai border.

MEETING TO DISCUSS AID DIVERSION IN KAMPUCHEA

BK101319 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 11-0 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Thailand will produce evidence at the meeting of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva next week to prove that international aid to Kampuchea has been diverted to Vietnamese soldiers occupying the country, Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

He said he will inform international relief agencies at the meeting next Monday that the relief supplies sent to Kampuchea did not fully reach the hands of the Kampuchean people. The relief supplies, he said, have been syphoned off by Vietnamese soldiers and soldiers of the Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh. Prasong said he will produce evidence to back up the allegation at the meeting.

Prasong, who left last night with a Thai delegation for the annual meeting, said he will tell relief agencies attending the meeting that the Thai Government is prepared to repatriate the Indochinese refugees unless adequate assistance is given to Thailand.

On the question of Vietnamese boat people, Prasong said Thailand will impose stricter policy against so-called economic immigrants among them.

DECLINE IN TRADE VOLUME WITH LAOS NOTE

BK130228 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Oct 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Restrictions imposed on exports of Thai products listed as logistics supplies to Laos have led to a 74 percent decline in export volume to that Indochinese country during the first quarter of this year. This is one of the duller years in the bilateral trade between the two countries during the past 25 years which saw continued trade surplus in Thailand's favour.

Thailand's exports to Laos in 1979 and 1980 were 648.5 and 888.2 million baht respectively, while the surplus in favour of Thailand amounted to 594.5 and 580.3 million baht during the 2-year period. But the export volume during the first quarter of this year was only 102.06 million baht. Thailand imported 9.37 million baht worth of timber and teak products during the period, thus enjoying a surplus of 92.52 million baht. [figures as published]

Thailand has about 30 percent market share in Laos, while the rest was maintained by other socialist countries, which exported industrial products and machinery.

Commercial Counsellor Worathep Suphatdun of the Thai Embassy in Vientiane said recently that the slump in bilateral trade was attributed to the low purchasing power of Laotians while various projects under assistance from the World Bank begin to take off. The decline was also attributed to less number of border trading points. Before, Thai goods could be exported from Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom to Vannakhet, from Tha Sadet to Tha Deua and from a jetty near a railway station to Tha Naleng, compared to only from Nong Thai Province to the other bank of the Mekong River.

Worathep said that Laotian authorities had also complained about delay in delivery of Thai products. Border skirmishes had also encouraged Laos to buy goods from socialist nations and others, including Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan.

THAI ANTI-SRV 'MUD-SLINGING CAMPAIGN' ASSAILED

BK140702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 UMT 14 Oct 81

[NHAN DAN 14 October commentary by (Thu Yen): "What Do the Thai Extreme Rightist Forces Want?"]

[Text] The extreme rightist forces in Bangkok are launching yet another noisy mud-slinging campaign against Vietnam. According to a report in the 11 October issue of the Bangkok POST, Gen Sak Bunthrakun, Thai Army deputy commander in chief, has blatantly cooked up a story that Vietnam wants to annex the 17 northeastern provinces of Thailand on behalf of Laos. He baselessly claimed that the immediate threat to Thailand comes from Vietnam.

This allegation is a verbatim repeat of an earlier slander uttered by Gen Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council and one of the most frequent loudmouthed detractors against Vietnam. It is public knowledge that Prasong, well known for his pro-China and pro-U.S. stand, frequently acts as a propaganda mouthpiece of Beijing.

Not content with merely slandering us, the Thai rightist extremists have also resorted to many other vile actions. They have repeatedly sent aircraft to violate Kampuchean airspace, wantonly used artillery to shell Kampuchean territory and staged provocative war games and air defense exercises close to the Thai-Kampuchean border. Chiming in with Beijing and Washington in concocting the story that Vietnam has conducted chemical warfare in the Kampuchean-Lao border area adjacent to Thailand, they have trained their troops in this area in using gas masks.

The Thai administration has allowed the genocidal Khmer Rouge and other Kampuchean rebellious forces to use its territory, including the capital, Bangkok, as an operational base against the Kampuchean revolution and people's life. This is blatant interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The Thai administration is now giving a helping hand to Beijing and Washington in fomenting tension and poisoning the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia.

What do the Thai rightist extremist circles want in stepping up their hostile anti-Vietnam campaign? They want to sidetrack Thai public opinion, which is showing indignation over their domestic and foreign policy. They also want to coordinate their efforts with the Beijing reactionaries and U.S. imperialists in driving a wedge between Vietnam and the Indochinese countries and other Southeast Asian states and undermining the burgeoning trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN.

This mud-slinging and provocative campaign is also related to Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's trip to the United States, whose purpose was to beg for more military aid, curry U.S. favor and provide an excuse for Washington to pour arms into Thailand. The Thai rightist extremists have quickly forgotten the lesson of history. In the past Vietnam has never invaded Thailand, while Thailand has committed aggression against Vietnam on three occasions. In their most recent aggression, they tagged along U.S. troops and committed many crimes in South Vietnam.

In the common interests of the Vietnamese and Thai peoples, we want to let bygones be bygones and to look toward the future. Like the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, our people wish to live in peace and friendship with the Thai and other peoples in Southeast Asia. The ones who are threatening Thailand's security and looking for an opportunity to swallow up the country are none other than the Beijing reactionaries with whom the Thai rightist extremists are making friends.

Running counter to the Thai people's legitimate interests and aspirations, opposing the trend toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia and serving the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' policy in this region -- all this is not the mark of wisdom and awareness of reality.

NHAN DAN ASSESSES 1911 REVOLUTION IN CHINA

OW100747 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 10 -- Genuine socialism is the only road forward for China, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Chinese bourgeois national revolution (10 October 1911). The Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper writes: What an irony for the Beijing authorities to claim to be heirs to Sun Yat-sen's great ideal while they themselves have been betraying his testament.

"Instead of following Sun Yat-sen's teachings, the Beijing authorities are frenziedly opposing the Soviet Union, the socialist community as a whole and the national liberation movement and pushing China into the hands of imperialism, first of all the U.S. imperialists, the enemies of the Chinese people, peace and world revolution.

"The success of the Russian October Socialist Revolution in 1917 had a strong impact on the most progressive representatives of the Chinese people, who were seeking ways to save their country. It helped them to have a new outlook on China's destiny on new bases, binding the future of their homeland to the path of the October Revolution and Lenin's land. The failure of the Chinese 1911 revolution and of Sun Yat-sen himself has proved that a bourgeois revolution could never succeed even at that time in China, however ingenious its initiator may be.

"The victory of the Russian October Socialist Revolution has opened a new era for mankind. The new light of scientific socialism shed on China had given a strong push to the Chinese worker and peasant movement, taking the self-conscious working class to a historical stage. With the assistance of the Soviet Union and the communist international, the Communist Party of China came into being to lead the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, for national independence, democracy and socialism".

NHAN DAN goes on: "The Soviet Union's great victory in the Second World War in annihilating German, Italian and Japanese fascism has brought a radical change to the world balance of forces, creating favourable objective conditions for the success of the democratic revolution in China. The People's Republic of China was founded and it embarked on the genuine socialist path with the great joy of the Chinese people and the love and admiration of brothers and friends all over the world".

"But before long", the paper notes, "the so-called Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) staged the second subversion against the Communist Party of China with a view to forming a completely different party to achieve its strategic objective of realizing China's big-nation expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

NHAN DAN says that the Beijing rulers have run headlong down the road of betrayal. They launched a war of aggression against Vietnam early in 1979 and are closely colluding with the U.S. imperialists, opposing the Soviet Union, and abetting the U.S. aggressors in all parts of the world. More serious still, the paper notes, the Chinese leadership is trying to woo the Taiwan authorities who have committed odious crimes against the communists and people of China.

The paper stresses: "The only way for China and its people to free themselves from poverty and backwardness and advance to a bright future is that of genuine socialism. A new start must be given to this revolution. This struggle is a long, arduous and complicated one but it is bound to win victory as it conforms to the course of history and to the Chinese people's earnest aspirations".

VISIT OF LAO DELEGATION TO AWARD DECORATIONS

Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

OW101521 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 10 -- A Lao party and government delegation has arrived here to decorate Vietnamese personnel who have contributed to the Lao revolution since 1976.

The delegation is led by General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chief of the general staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army, minister of the premier's office, minister of the interior, and head of the Central Committee for Rewards.

It also includes Thitmouan Saochanthala, member of the party Central Committee and vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly; Major General Incong Mahavong, deputy head of the General Political Department of the LPLA; Buahane Huongmali, director of the decoration; and Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom.

The guests were welcomed by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman and general secretary of the Council of State; Dang Thi, member of the party Central Committee, minister, and general secretary of the Council of Ministers; Dinh Nho Liem, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the party Central Committee External Relations Commission; Phan Triem, vice-chairman of the Commission for Economic Liaison with Foreign Countries; Major General Vu Xuan Chiem, vice-minister of national defence; and Le Quang Tuan, deputy head of the Central Commission for Labour Emulation and director of the Vietnamese Decoration Institute.

Also present to welcome the delegation were staff members of the Lao Embassy in Hanoi.

Presentation of Decorations

OW121601 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 12 -- A ceremony was held here this morning for the presentation of Lao decorations to 15 units and many persons having contributed to the Lao revolution since 1976.

Orders, medals, insignia and certificates were presented to the recipients by General Sisavat Keobounphan, head of a Lao party and government delegation now here for this purpose.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, vice-president and general secretary of the Council of State; Dang Thi, member of the party Central Committee, minister and general secretary of the Council of Ministers; Tran Huu Duc, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; Dinh Nho Liem, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and others.

Speaking at the ceremony, Sisavat Keobounphan highly praised the Communist Party of Vietnam, the late President Ho Chi Minh, and the special friendship between Vietnam and Laos.

He congratulated the Vietnamese people on their great success in national defence and construction, especially their victory over the Chinese aggressions at the southwestern and the northern borders. Sisavat Keobounphan particularly hailed Vietnam's assistance to Kampuchea in overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

He stressed: "All this was an important contribution to peace and stability in the region, to the strengthening of the forces of peace and socialism, and to Socialist construction in Laos".

Sisavat Keobounphan energetically condemned Beijing for colluding with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

He wished the Vietnamese people, under the correct, clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party headed by General Secretary Le Duan, many more and still greater achievements in building and defending their country.

One recipient, Colonel Tran Trac, deputy commander of Army Corps 678, expressed his sincere, profound gratitude to the People's Revolutionary Party, the People's Supreme Assembly, and the government of Laos, for their awards, which, he said, was a "symbol of the traditions of friendship and mutual assistance and mutual encouragement" between the peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

He thanked the Lao people for having helped Vietnamese cadres and combatants fulfill their internationalist duties.

"The efforts of each people, the solidarity and long-term cooperation between the three Indochinese countries, and the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are very important to the revolutions in Indochina. No enemy can break our solidarity and cooperation", he stressed.

Colonel Tran Trac wished the heroic Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP headed by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane new success in national construction and defence.

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW130743 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- Pham Van Dong, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received the visiting Lao party and government delegation led by General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chief of the general staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army at the premier's office, and minister of the interior.

Premier Pham Van Dong thanked the party, the government and the people of Laos for the honours they have bestowed on many Vietnamese collectives and individuals. He stressed that the awards expressed the Lao Peoples' high appreciation of the Vietnamese contributions to the Lao revolution. He said that all the success of the Vietnamese revolution over the past decades was closely related to the full support, valuable assistance and close cooperation of the party, the government and the people of Laos, and that the credit for the achievements recorded by Vietnamese cadres and soldiers while carrying out their international duties in Laos went to the love, support and help of the Lao people. The party, the government and the people of Vietnam always remember these great services of the Lao people, he said.

Referring to the sinister schemes jointly hatched by the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and other reactionaries to weaken the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples, he stressed, "Our three peoples must be more vigilant than ever and must stand ready to smash all criminal enemy plots and actions. The Indochinese peoples should strengthen their close unity, mutual defence, mutual assistance and all-sided cooperation to defend our independence and sovereignty. The Vietnamese people will do their best to preserve and promote their lasting friendship with Laos and Kampuchea, thus contributing to the common cause of the three Indochinese peoples and to peace and security in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world".

13 Oct NHAN DAN Editorial

BK131441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 81

[NHAN DAN 13 October editorial: "A Noble Symbol of Special Friendship"]

[Text] The special relationship of militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos has developed with increasing success. On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence day of Laos, 12 October, the LPDR Supreme People's Council and government have decided to bestow orders on 15 Vietnamese units and many Vietnamese cadres and combatants who have helped the Lao revolution since 1976.

Our people are deeply moved. They understand that, through this noble gesture, the party, the government and fraternal people of Laos have once again expressed their deep appreciation for the contributions by many of our cadres and combatants and by our people of all strata to the Lao and Indochinese revolutions. This constitutes a great encouragement for all Vietnamese people.

The Vietnam-Laos special relationship, built and consolidated in the long and arduous struggle against the common enemies of the two peoples, is an exemplary, pure and loyal relationship. It is the fruition of the line of the VCP and the LPRP -- a line imbued with Marxism-Leninism and lofty proletarian internationalism. This line has reached into each family, each father, each mother, each husband and each wife in Vietnam and Laos. It has become the cause of millions of people and an invincible source of strength for the masses which no enemy can undermine. That is the way it was in the protracted wars of resistance against the French colonialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors, and that is the way it is today.

The Vietnamese and Lao peoples, united under the banners of the VCP and LPRP, are upholding more vigorously than ever before their fine tradition of solidarity and friendship in the period of building socialism and defending their homelands against the aggressive schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

For decades now, every success of the Vietnamese revolution has been inseparable from the precious support and assistance and close coordination of the party, government and people of Laos. Every achievement scored by our cadres and combatants in discharging their international obligation to the Lao people has also been inseparable from the love, help and assistance of the fraternal Lao people of various nationalities.

Our cadres and combatants are fully imbued with the truth, constantly emphasized by our party, that each of their contributions to the Lao people's revolutionary cause is also a contribution to Vietnam's socialist construction and national defense. The hard-to-find special relationship between Vietnam and Laos is a common asset and a common magnificent monument built with the blood and sweat of the two peoples.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are seeking by every base way and means to undermine this invaluable common asset and to divide Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Their schemes and acts only show that they are very afraid of our solidarity and that the voluntary militant alliance between the three peoples is the key to our success.

We sincerely thank the party, government and people of Laos for their loyal and exemplary relations of friendship with the Vietnamese people. We pledge to do our best to preserve and promote the Vietnam-Laos friendship as well as the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea friendship, thereby contributing to the common cause of the three Indochinese peoples and the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Xuan Thuy Sees Delegation Off

OW131736 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, NA, October 13 -- The Lao party and government delegation led by General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chief of the general staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army, minister of the premier's office and minister of the interior, left here this afternoon.

The delegation was seen off by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman and general secretary of the Council of State; Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central Committee, minister, and general secretary of the Council of Ministers; Dinh Nho Liem, vice-minister for foreign affairs, and others. Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom was also present.

While here, the delegation visited the home and office of the late President Ho Chi Minh, and saw an exhibition titled "For the Fatherland's Security". On the evening of October 2, Xuan Thuy offered a banquet in honour of the delegation. Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom also gave a reception in honour of those Vietnamese cadres and combatants who had been decorated by the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the occasion of the independence day of Laos (October 12).

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS U.S. POLICY IN EL SALVADOR

OW110755 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 11 -- Fabrication, slander and deception are shop-worn tricks of the U.S. imperialists, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today, exposing the tricks played of late by the Reagan administration to dull up the dictatorial regime in El Salvador.

The paper says: "The sinister design of the United States and its henchmen is to destroy the Salvadoran patriotic and revolutionary forces and check the liberation movement in Central America and the Caribbean Sea. The United States and its henchmen are trying to sow division among the patriots, soothe the opposition of the Salvadoran people, and mislead progressive public opinion in the United States, which is criticizing the adventurous policy of the Reagan administration in Latin America".

NHAN DAN stresses: "The Salvadoran revolutionary and democratic forces are persisting in their heroic struggle against the enemy.... No deceitful trick in combination with the bombs and shells of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist dictators in El Salvador can check the advance of the people's movement for freedom and the right to live".

MPR PROPOSAL ON NONAGGRESSION TREATY SUPPORTED

Truong Chinh Letter

OW111040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Recently Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, sent a reply letter to Comrade Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, supporting the MPR's proposal on the signing of a treaty on nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific. The following is the full text of the letter:

Esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal: Allow me, first of all, to convey to you, comrade chairman, and through you to the fraternal Mongolian people, my most affectionate greetings. I have the honor to inform you that I have received your letter of 25 August. I fully agree with the views on the situation in Asia and the Pacific region correctly expounded in your letter.

We highly value the efforts of the MRP, especially your very important peace initiative aimed at contributing to the common struggle of nations to safeguard peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We reiterate the full support of the SRV for the proposal of the MPR on the signing of a treaty on nonaggression and renunciation of the use of force in the relations among the countries in Asia and the Pacific with the specific contents as expounded in your letter.

We also support the proposal to convene a meeting of representatives of Asian and Pacific countries with the participation of the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council to work out concrete clauses of the treaty. We believe that it is a prerequisite for the success of this meeting that all the countries in this region take part in a constructive spirit in the drafting of this treaty.

For its part, the SRV is prepared to closely cooperate with the MPR and other socialist and peace-loving countries in Asia and will do its best to contribute to the common struggle for peace and security in Asia and elsewhere.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to you personally and the MPR Government for your vigorous support for the Vietnamese people in their past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and their present socialist construction and national defence against the big-nation Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and for your support to the proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to sign with the ASEAN countries an agreement on peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Please accept my respectful salutations.

11 Oct NHAN DAN Editorial

OW110728 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 11 -- Mongolia's proposal on the signing of a treaty of non-aggression and renunciation of the use of force in the relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific is an important peace initiative, says NHAN DAN in its editorial today.

The paper says that this proposal was put forward by General Secretary Y. Tsedenbal at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. "Asia today plays an important role in the international life, and Asian countries can contribute ever more effectively to purifying the atmosphere in the world in general and in Asia and the Pacific in particular", the paper notes.

It goes on: "The tireless efforts of the three Indochinese states and India for peace and security of all Asian nations, the Soviet Union's proposal on using all measures to create trust in the Far East and the activities of other peace-loving countries, which have received world-wide welcome, testified to a powerful trend to peace in this part of the world. Yet, the U.S. imperialists, in conclusion with the Chinese expansionists, the enemies of peace, are striving to oppose this trend."

"The Mongolian proposal has made an important contribution to the common struggle for peace and security among nations. The Communist Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam highly value this initiative", NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

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